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PRESIDENT HAS ORDERED ARMING MERCHANT SHIPS

Action Expected to Be Approved by Extra Session of Congress Called for April 16 — News Censorship Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Merchant ships of the United States will be armed forthwith, and although the President is convinced that he has the authority to do this, and is free to exercise it, an extra session of Congress has been called for Monday, April 16. This action by the President followed but a few hours after the adoption of the censure of the Senate.

From both the White House and the Navy Department, requests have been made that newspapers publish no information as to when and with what United States ships are to be armed, nor as to their time of sailing, ports of destination, routes and so forth. No authority exists for suppression of such news by the Government, the censorship bill prepared by the War College not having passed the last Congress, so appeals to newspapers on patriotic grounds are the necessary resort.

Emphasis is made in official sources at the Capitol that the pronouncement by the President that the United States merchant marine will immediately be armed—that the Nation's commerce may dare leave port in defiance of the threat of the Imperial German Government against all neutral shipping—is in no wise an act of war.

It is pointed out that such is probably farthest from the thought of the President in taking this determined step, the only course remaining for the United States Government short of an absolute submission to the imposition of the German Government.

Recent developments throughout the Nation, however, indicate that the country stands practically a unit in upholding the President while he, in turn, is upholding the honor and integrity, not only of the land of which he is Chief Executive, but of the laws of nations.

The effectiveness of armed merchantmen against submarines, as emphasized recently in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor from its European bureau, convinces many at the Capital, once the United States commerce ships have been supplied with armament and gun pointers, that the country's trade with Europe will be resumed on the full scale upon which it was operating prior to the German announcement of new submarine zones last month.

It was declared in some quarters that armed vessels of the United States are to be expected to fire upon submarines at sight of their periscopes. The basis for this action is, in view of the announcement of the German Government that its submarines will sink all merchantmen within the war zone, that the presence of an unescorted craft in the vicinity of a neutral vessel is evidence of its intention to sink such vessel without

(Continued on page eight, column one)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The successful advance made by the French on the western front in the Champagne on Thursday, which resulted in the penetration of the German lines, to a depth of from 700 to 900 yards, on a front of about a mile was vigorously followed up yesterday. Paris reports that the French took further trenches north of the road running from Butte du Mesnil to Maisons de Champagne, making in the course of the operations a considerable number of prisoners.

There is no further news from Palestine, the Tigris or of the Russian advance on Bagdad from the direction of Hamadan. The Russian advance toward the Mesopotamian border from Sakkiz, in Persia, about 150 miles northwest of Hamadan and about 25 miles from the Mesopotamian frontier, is, however, making steady progress. Thus a gigantic encircling movement is being made by the Allies on the Turks, from the directions of Trebizond, Bitlis, Sakkiz, Hamadan, along the Tigris toward Bagdad, and from El Khalil, in Palestine, toward Jerusalem.

The news from the remaining war theaters is unimportant.

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday, via wireless to Sayville)—The following announcement on military operations on the Franco-Belgian front was issued yesterday by army headquarters:

Western front: The artillery activity showed an increase on an extended scale only in the Champagne. Whenever the firing at other points was intensified, it was in preparation for minor actions either by ourselves or by our opponents.

West of Wytschaete our storming detachments entered a French position and returned with 37 prisoners.

In the Somme sector there were repeated clashes between reconnoitring (Continued on page seven, column three)

NEW MEXICO CHURCH TENETS BILL SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Governor Lindsey late Thursday night signed the bill giving protection to the practice of Christian Science in New Mexico.

The measure was amended by adding the following to the section previously reported in these columns: "Provided this act shall not be construed to exempt any person from the operation or enforcement of the sanitary and quarantine laws of the state."

WOMEN READY FOR PARADE TO PROTEST PRICES

Members of Greater Boston Mothers' Leagues to March Streets and Later Hold a Meeting in Faneuil Hall

Members of the Greater Boston Mothers' Leagues and friends will parade through the Back Bay and business section of Boston to Faneuil Hall today as a protest against the high cost of living. The parade is scheduled to leave Park Square at 3:30 o'clock, and in the mass meeting which will be held in Faneuil Hall after the parade the Boston Housekeepers League will join with the Mothers' League.

Three divisions starting from the corner of Causeway and Leverett streets, Harrison Avenue and Davis Street, and from North Square will join at Park Square. The route from Park Square is along Boylston Street, Copley Square, Dartmouth Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, Beacon Street, passing the State House, School Street, Washington Street, Summer Street, Devonshire Street to Adams Square and thence to Faneuil Hall.

At the Faneuil Hall mass meeting George E. Roewer Jr. will preside. The speakers will include Mayor Curley, (Continued on page five, column two)

STRIKING INSTANCE OF INDIA'S LOYALTY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In view of rumors and statements circulated from time to time regarding dissatisfaction in India, another striking instance of loyalty is evidenced in a telegram received from the Viceroy of India by the India Office stating that the Nizam of Hyderabad has offered £100,000 towards the antisubmarine campaign.

The Secretary for India has replied accepting the offer on behalf of the Government, and expressing the warmest thanks for the splendid generosity shown. The Lords of the Admiralty have gladly agreed to apply the gift in accordance with the wishes of His Highness.

AREA IN NORTH SEA GUARANTEED SAFE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—The Dutch authorities have been notified from official German sources that from March 15 the strip of the North Sea, from Holland to Norway, will be guaranteed as absolutely safe for shipping (Continued on page nine, column four)

GERMANS RECALLED FOR ARMY SERVICE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German Chancellor has issued an order recalling to Germany all German subjects residing abroad and liable to military service.

(Continued on page nine, column four)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Automobile Page 17

Boston Show Closes Tonight

California Has Record Trade

Much Tourism in California

Manufacturers Offer Plants

Business and Finance Pages 18-19

Financial Review of the Week

Stock Market Opinions

Some Hesitation in Business

Australian Wool Sale Plan

Weather Report

Editorials Page 24

The Progress of the World

The Business Situation Reviewed

Federal Reserve Board Sees Light

"Euphues"

Notes and Comments

European War—

German Effort to Mexico..... 1

Germany and United States..... 1

Mexico and U-Boats..... 1

Official War Reports..... 1

Russian Food Situation..... 1

Peace Advocates Cheer Germany..... 2

Germany's War of Conspiracy..... 2

German Submarines and Switzerland..... 3

Lands for Canadian Soldiers..... 3

M. Diaz on the Greek Situation..... 3

Algerian Status in War Time..... 3

Fashions and the Household..... Page 22

The Business Woman's Clothes

The Transformation of a Cottage

General News—

Church Rights in Mexico..... 1

Extra Session of Congress Called..... 1

Cuban Rebels Defeated at Santiago..... 2

France and the Coal Crisis..... 3

Massachusetts Garden Workers Meet..... 5

Smoke Screens for Merchant Ships..... 6

CONSTITUTION OF MEXICO ON CHURCH RIGHTS

New Form Imposes Old-Time Restrictions on Religious Organizations Under Sole Direction of the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges of

high-handed injustice and discrimination against Mexican laws and officials

have often been based on the treat-

ment accorded the religious organiza-

tions and citizens of other countries,

especially under article 33. In fact,

"given '33'" is a familiar expression

in Mexico, meaning that some non-

citizen was judged undesirable and

peremptorily sent out of the country

under the article of that number in

the Constitution. The new Constitu-

tion contains an article 33 much simi-

lar to that in the old Mexican Con-

stitution of 1857, as explained hereafter.

Severe restrictions are imposed upon

religious organizations by the new

Constitution although absolute free-

dom of worship is specifically provided

for in these words: "The Congress

shall not enact any law establishing

or forbidding any religion whatso-

ever."

Separation of church and State, in

as far as in form, is the object of the

Mexican Constitution's extreme laws

prohibiting ownership of property and

all political activity by religious orga-

nizations and those professionally

connected with them. The number of

churches and of ministers thereof is

subject, not merely to governmental

regulation, but to determination with

absolute authority by the Government.

One portion reads:

"The State legislatures shall have

the exclusive power of determining the

maximum number of ministers of re-

ligious sects according to the needs

of each locality. No one shall exer-

cise in Mexico any religious profes-

sion unless he shall be a Mexican citizen

by birth. Ministers of religious sects

shall not in any public gathering or

private meeting constituted as such,

or in acts of worship or religious

propaganda, criticize the fundamental

laws of the country, the authorities

in particular or the Government in

general. They shall have no vote, di-

rect or indirect, nor shall they be en-

titled to assemble for political pur-

poses.... The Congress shall not en-

act any law establishing or forbidding

any religion whatsoever."

Religious publications are forbidden

to comment upon the political affairs

of the Nation. Every kind of political

association the name of which shall

bear any word or any indication re-

lating to any religious belief is strictly

forbidden. No political meet-

ing of any kind shall be held in a

place of worship. The provisions

with regard to the conduct of the

church and those as to inheritance of

property by clergymen are not subject

to trial by jury for infraction.

The old regulations as to ownership

of real estate by churches or minis-

ters thereof are reenacted, the title to

HOW GERMANY HAS WAGED WAR OF CONSPIRACY

Plots Revealed Which Have Been Flagrant Violations of Neutrality—Specific Instances Cited—Aid to Pacifists

GERMAN PLOT ACTIVITIES
Effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States
Plot to foment Cuban rebellion.
Conspiracy to aid Huerta in Mexican disorders in 1915.
Financing of propaganda against President Wilson's Armistice Bill.
Bribing of food dealers in the larger cities of the United States.
Extending aid to the pacifists to discourage measures of preparedness.
Conspiracy to obtain a foothold in the Republic of Haiti.
Establishment of a German colony in Brazil.
Effect to destroy the Welland Canal.
Maintenance of spies in the United States Army and Navy.
Bribing of labor leaders to force strikes in munition plants.
Destruction of munition plants and arsenals.
Destruction of food stores and cargoes.
Conspiracy to control site commanding West Point Military Academy.
Campaign to influence Congress in favor of a food embargo.

From day to day, since the announcement by President Wilson that diplomatic interchange with the Imperial German Government had been broken off and that passports had been given to the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, there has been unfolded, almost as from a roll, a record of plots and counterplots, intrigue and propagandist activity which implicates, in a startling sequence of events, Germans, German sympathizers, and a coterie of so-called extreme pacifists who have worked, since the outbreak of the war, or longer, under the protection of the United States flag. The revelation which has made the greatest impression upon the people of this country, and which has served, more than any other incident, to awaken them to the perils existing, not across the seas, but in their very midst, was the disclosure of the plot to ally Japan and Mexico with the Central Powers in waging offensive warfare against the United States. But the intercepting of the Zimmerman note and the attendant revelations, startling and convincing as they are, prove to be but an incident in the campaign of subtle, crafty and far-reaching intrigues in which Germany has enlisted a multitude of both patriotic and birelief spies, mainly those of her own Nation, but many, it seems, who owe their allegiance, either by birth or by choice, to the United States.

Those not of the elect have no means of knowing, of course, how long a time the United States Secret Service agents have been active in their efforts to uncover and circumvent the plots devised and executed by unneutral officials and attachés accredited to this country, and the paid agents whom they have employed, but it is reasonable to suppose, because of the succession of important disclosures within the last few weeks, that the Government has long been in possession of convincing and incriminating proof, the existence of which could hardly be divulged while strictly amicable relations continued.

There seems to be warrant for concluding that the original effort of the German propagandists in the United States was, first, to interfere, by every means possible, with the manufacture and shipment of war munitions to the Entente Allies, and second, to influence public opinion in this country and create, if possible, a strong pro-German sentiment. In April, 1916, the existence in this country of a corruption fund of immense proportions was established. Later disclosures revealed, in part, how this money was being distributed. In a little more than two weeks after the fact of the existence of this fund was made known, came the arrest, in New York, of Wolf von Iggle, secretary to Capt. Franz von Papen, the recalled German military attaché, but in reality the paymaster of German agents in the United States. Incriminating documents taken in the raid on Wolf von Iggle's office are now in the hands of the Federal grand jury in New York. Soon after these papers were placed in the hands of Government officers, Secretary Lansing invited Ambassador Bernstorff to examine them. The papers had been claimed as the property of the German Embassy. Bernstorff never examined them, for they implicated the two dismissed attachés, Capt. K. Boy-Ed and von Papen, as well as numerous other Germans in New York City. Another interesting disclosure in connection with the Wolf von Iggle case has to do with the purchase by Dr. Ernest Mathias Sekunna, confessed agent of von Iggle, of an isolated tract of 200 acres of woodland near the Government military academy at West Point. The tract commands West Point and the surrounding country. It rises 1300 feet above the Hudson, and is said to be of immense strategic value. The von Iggle papers show payments to Sekunna and to scores of plotters, some of whom are not of German name, who have been posing as pacifists, and to reporters and editors of German language papers published in the United States. Von Iggle was indicted, jointly with von Papen, Capt. Hans Tauscher, husband of Mrs. Gadski, and others in connection with plots to blow up the Welland Canal and put time bombs upon Allied ships. The innocence of Captain Tauscher was established.

The plot against the Welland Canal, said to have been laid in the United States, was disclosed by the arrest of Capt. Paul Koenig, known as chief of police of the Hamburg-American Line, and other conspirators and

agents charged with part in the conspiracy. The arrest of Koenig disclosed country-wide ramifications of a plot to prevent the manufacture and shipment of munitions to the Allies.

Shortly after this arrest came the indictment of Representative Frank Buchanan, David Lamar, former Representative Robert Fowler of Illinois and others, as a result of the activities of Labor's National Peace Council. It was charged that the council sought to bring about strikes in factories manufacturing munitions for himself in endeavoring to reach Mexico City.

Early in 1916 came the disclosures which led to the indictment of Franz Bopp, German consul-general at San Francisco, Cal.; Baron E. H. von Schack, vice-consul; Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, and many others, including Charles C. Crowley, a detective, and Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, Crowley's agent, charged with conspiring to set on foot a military expedition against Canada from within the borders of the United States. The chief conspirators were but recently convicted in the United States Court.

Simultaneously with the commission of these and many other overt acts against the neutrality of the country, there was being conducted, with even greater secrecy and subtlety, an organized campaign fostered by conspirators against the Government itself. In his address to the two houses of Congress on Dec. 6, 1915, President Wilson said: "I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purpose to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue."

Even at that time there were suspicions that Germany was seeking an alliance with Japan, but the supposition was that it was to be effective only after peace had been declared in Europe. But sustained efforts on the part of pro-German influences to discourage measures of greater military and naval preparedness in the United States, veiled though they were for the most part, found open expression in a letter from a Berlin professor to a professor in the University of Vermont. He expressed grave doubts, in the course of this letter, as to whether German-Americans in the United States could legitimately lend their support to a preparedness program which might act as a barrier to Japan, and which might make Japan's work in conquering the United States more difficult. Even as early as April, 1916, it became apparent that there was in existence in Chicago an organized German lobby, known as the "American Embargo Conference," which was financing a campaign designed to influence members of Congress in both houses to place an embargo upon the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies. It was openly threatened that a continuance of traffic in these articles might lead to war with Germany. Even the ministers of war with Germany were importuned to take part in the campaign.

Following the von Papen disclosures, the uncovering of the Welland Canal plot and the arrest of Consul-General Bopp and his co-conspirators, the activities of the secret service agents revealed almost numberless lesser plots which had to do with the placing of time-bombs in cargoes of provisions or munitions consigned to the Allies, the destruction of munition plants and stores, and the bribing of labor union heads with the hope of causing a suspension of work in munition plants.

Added to these activities were the diplomatic efforts to menace the peace and political freedom of the entire Western Hemisphere. The fact that Germany had sought to place Huerta in control in Mexico was well known. It was sought to make Mexico a dependency of the German Empire, and thus force intervention by the United States. Later German agents in Haiti all but succeeded in getting an unshakable grip on that Republic, the neutrality of which is so important to the operation of the Panama Canal.

In Brazil, Germany has planted a great colony. These Germans dominate the wealthy and comparatively isolated Province of Rio Grande do Sul. They retain their German customs and have rejected Brazilian citizenship. They would form a strong nucleus for a Germanic state in South America.

What Germany failed to accomplish in Mexico with the aid of Huerta, it has attempted to accomplish through Carranza, de facto President under the Government recognized by the United States. The obvious purpose there is to force a war which will compel the suspension of shipments of munitions to the Allies. The most recent chapter connecting Germany with the plot to embroil Mexico deals with the proposed alliance with Mexico and Japan, with the avowed purpose of forcing the United States into a defensive war.

These disclosures, which came with the intercepting of the Zimmerman note, seem closely connected with the attempt to incite a rebellion in the Republic of Cuba. These, coming simultaneously with the filibuster in the United States Senate against the passage of the Armed Ship Bill, have revealed again the Nation-wide activity of the German propagandists and so-called pacifists. It develops that the lobby conducted by mail and telegraph, by which members of the Senate were deluged with petitions urging them to vote against the President's measure, were inspired by the tireless agents of the Central Powers.

Recent food riots in some of the larger cities of the United States, it has been shown, at least to the sat-

faction of many, were promoted by the propagandists in an effort to create public sentiment which would force the placing of an embargo upon the exportation of grain and provisions.

As sequel to the earlier disclosures in the Welland Canal plot comes the announcement of the arrest, near Los Angeles, Cal., of another of the alleged conspirators, Capt. Alfred Fritzen, a German reservist, who, by his own confession, has been active for months in Cuba and Mexico. He denies complicity in the Welland plot, and says he was only seeking safety for himself in endeavoring to reach Mexico City.

German activity in India has also but recently been disclosed. The effort there is to foment a rebellion which will force Great Britain to withdraw troops from the present war zone and send them there. Men in New York, admittedly under the pay of Wolf von Iggle, have been arrested in connection with the plot.

In Spain four German subjects, one of whom is Consul Meyer, have been arrested in connection with the so-called Cartagena plot and the affair of the buoys and explosives left by the German submarines.

The specific instances enumerated in which Germany has violated the neutrality laws of this and other countries are by no means all that are shown by the record. Her spy system has permeated the Army and the Navy, where efforts have been made, sometimes successfully, to obtain information which she might deem valuable in furthering her conspiracies. Aside from these overt violations of neutral rights have been the insidious activities to undermine the loyalty of the citizens of the Republic. This influence, unless openly assuming the garb of the traitor, upon which the hand of the law falls heavily, is pernicious and elusive. And this is the weapon with which Germany, while the commission of an overt act is awaited, is waging a far too effective battle upon the free soil of the Republic of the United States.

GERMAN OFFICER IS ARRESTED ON A PLOT CHARGE

(Continued from page one)

of commission when the United States court took charge. Messages could be sent and received.

Grain Loss Investigation

DETROIT, Mich.—Investigation of the cause of the destruction of the grain elevator of the Detroit Elevator Company here with the loss of 700,000 bushels of wheat, corn and rye, mostly for export, was begun by United States District Attorney John E. Kinnane yesterday. Mr. Kinnane announced that he would push the investigation of rumors that the elevator had been fired, to determine whether there had been a violation of American neutrality. Estimates of the loss are placed at more than \$1,000,000.

Dynamite Stolen in Maine

MILLINOCKET, Me.—Government agents have begun an investigation of a report that nearly 2500 pounds of dynamite had been stolen from the magazine of the Great Northern Paper Company here. Officials of the company admitted some of their dynamite was missing, but they refused to state the amount, or to admit that it had been stolen. Three foreigners employed in the mill were discharged a week ago as the outcome of disturbances arising out of a discussion of the European War.

Kobl and Schwartz Indicted

HOBOKEN, N. J.—The Hudson County grand jury has returned indictments against Hans* Schwartz, Fritz Kobl and a third man whose identity was not disclosed, charging them with having high explosives in their possession. The men are not expected to plead to the indictment until Monday.

NEW NEW YORK BRIDGE DEDICATED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Connecting Railway and its Hell Gate bridge, built at a cost of \$27,000,000 to connect the lines of the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads, were dedicated yesterday preparatory to the opening of regular service. The ceremonies were conducted by Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania.

The purpose of the new line is to make possible through service from all points in New England and the Eastern Provinces of Canada to the South and West. The first train operated over the new line ran yesterday from the Pennsylvania Station in this city through the East River tubes over the Connecting Railway to the New Haven Junction in Bronx Borough.

NEWS OF STEFANSSON

DAWSON, N. Y.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, is wintering with the gasoline schooner Polar Bear, at Prince of Wales Strait, according to news brought here by a Northwest police expedition from Ft. McPherson. Stefansson, who passed last summer exploring the new land he discovered north of Prince Patrick Island, is hopeful that the conditions this spring will permit him to make his way to the north and east and after accomplishing the Northeast Passage sail up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CHANGE

PORTLAND, Me.—The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., was given authority to take possession of the property of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, acquired recently at a public sale under receivership proceedings, by Judge Hale in the United States District Court.

CUBAN REBELS ARE DEFEATED AT SANTIAGO

President Menocal Says Government Troops Are Waiting to Enter City—United States Marines Occupy San Luis

HAVANA, Cuba (Saturday)—"Government troops have met the rebels outside the city of Santiago; have defeated them, and are now waiting to enter the city," declared President Menocal in an exclusive interview with the United Press this afternoon. "The work of the Government troops will now be to run down the small bands scattered in the hills. Numerous small bands are surrendering. The situation will probably be well cleared up within four or five days."

A detachment of United States marines was reported here today to have occupied the city of San Luis, 30 miles distant from Santiago. It is expected the American forces will remain until the arrival of the Cuban Government troops from Palma Soriano. They will then return to Santiago.

The Cubans following Carlos Miguel de Cepedes, colonel on the staff of General Gomez, went to the war garbed in their tuxedo evening clothes and were captured and brought to the penitentiary here in those habiliments. They said the revolt was precipitated as a result of the discovery of the plan by the Government. They hurried from their homes clad in the tuxedo suits and rushed to join General Gomez.

Describing the Placentas battles, these prisoners said General Gomez was asleep in his hammock when word came from the hills of the fall of rebel positions and the Government troops' success. General Gomez leaped from his hammock to his horse, but he encountered General Collazo's cavalry and was taken prisoner.

Santiago, the revolution's stronghold, has not yet been taken by the forces of President Menocal. Although news dispatches from Washington indicated that the Menocal troops had entered Santiago, up to a late hour last night officials here were without confirmation of the report. They expressed belief, however, that the city soon would be in the hands of the Government troops.

Secretary of the Interior Hevia left Havana late Friday by train for Callao whence he will embark for Santiago on the presidential yacht Hatuey, presumably to take charge of the campaign in Oriente Province. Destruction by the rebels Thursday night of a part of the sugar-mill property at Palma Soriano, owned by President Menocal, is said to have caused the Cuban executive a loss of \$700,000.

Rebels Destroy Cane

No Appreciable Effect on Entire Cuban Crop Probable

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cuban rebels are indicated in reports to the Navy Department to be doing considerable damage to property in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, which is now occupied by United States marines. It appears that the rebels, who left the city with its occupation by the marines, have discontinued their retirement. By some, the inference is made that they may be threatening the United States force. This, however, is not generally accepted as probable. The rebels are waging only a more or less disorganized guerrilla warfare.

Restoration of order in the vicinity of Santiago is believed to be presaged by the approach of Colonel Betancourt with a body of Government troops.

The loss to the rebels of Santiago is considered as ending any seriousness of the uprising in the military sense. It is, however, still possible for the rebels to do great damage by burning cane which this year forecasts the greatest crop Cuba has produced. The cane plantations are so extensive that thorough protection of them is difficult. Each 10,000 tons burned means destruction of \$1,000,000 worth of revenue. No appreciable effect on the entire Cuban crop is considered probable since two thirds of Cuba's crop of last year came from a section not at all affected by the political disturbances.

Menocal Proclamation

Announcement of Elections That Were Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Menocal of Cuba has issued a proclamation stating that the bye-elections postponed because of the rebel occupation of Santiago will be held 10 days after the reestablishment of the constitutional government there.

It is considered that this will assist in weakening the cause of the rebels, since it will give members of the Liberal party an indication that the Conservatives intend fairly to observe law and court decree. This announcement is of added importance since the best figures at hand indicate that the Liberals may still have a chance to swing the presidency to their candidate, Alfredo Zayas. The proclamation follows:

"It having come to my knowledge that attempts have been, or are being made, to spread abroad erroneous ideas as to the special election to be held Feb. 29 in Oriente Province, but which was by my decree suspended on Feb. 16 because the provisional electoral board had not completed the census of residents of the

Province required by law when the city came into the control of the rebels who had risen in arms against the constitutional Government of the Republic, I hereby make known that within 10 days after the reestablishment of constitutional Government in the city of Santiago the holding of the election will be decreed in accordance with the Supreme Court decision with full guarantee of a free casting of ballots as prescribed in the electoral law and in strict accordance with the provisions thereof."

FRENCH STEAMER REPORTED SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Freighter Ohio Left New York on Feb. 19 for Havre With Cargo of Munitions

HAVANA, Cuba (Saturday)—"Government troops have met the rebels outside the city of Santiago; have defeated them, and are now waiting to enter the city," declared President Menocal in an exclusive interview with the United Press this afternoon. "The work of the Government troops will now be to run down the small bands scattered in the hills. Numerous small bands are surrendering. The situation will probably be well cleared up within four or five days."

A detachment of United States marines was reported here today to have occupied the city of San Luis, 30 miles distant from Santiago. It is expected the American forces will remain until the arrival of the Cuban Government troops from Palma Soriano. They will then return to Santiago.

The Ohio sailed from New York on Feb. 19 for Havre, loaded with copper and munitions.

The Ohio carried a crew of about 150 men and no passengers. She was commanded by Captain Berardin.

Armed Ship Refused Entry

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday), by wireless to Sayville—"The British merchant steamer Princess Melita was not allowed to enter the harbor of Rotterdam on Tuesday because she was armed," says the Overseas News Agency. "She said that evening and returned to Rotterdam the next day, after throwing overboard her gun and its mounting."

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says that in the week from Feb. 25 to March 3, only seven ships arrived in Rotterdam harbor, as compared with 57 in the corresponding week last year, and 197 in that week of 1914. The Handelsblad says that in that week only five ships arrived at Amsterdam, compared with 26 last year.

Sinking of Transport Mendi

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The War Office issued a statement made by General Botha in the South African Parliament yesterday afternoon, announcing the sinking of the transport Mendi, carrying the last batch of the South African native labor contingent. The vessel collided and sank within 25 minutes, 12 miles from the Isle of Wight on Feb. 21. There were 10 Europeans and 615 natives lost. Two European officers, 19 European noncommissioned officers and 191 natives were saved.

Norwegian Shipping Losses

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England (Saturday)—The Norwegian consul here states that the total Norwegian war losses up to Feb. 11 totaled 269 steamers, or about 413,000 gross registered tonnage. Sixty-nine sailing vessels, representing 51,900 gross tonnage, were also lost.

Virginian Gets Through Safely

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another American vessel, the Virginian, passed safely through the German submarine zone and arrived here

INTERVIEW WITH M. DIOMEDE ON GREEK SITUATION

Representative of National Government Throws Light on Present Position—Strength of the Venizelists Is Estimated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—M. Alexandre Diomede, who has arrived in London charged with a mission on behalf of the Greek National Government, has had a distinguished political career in his own country, and up to the time of M. Venizelos' second resignation in October, 1915, occupied the portfolio of Minister of Finance.

Greek finances are notoriously a tangled skein. The needs of the state are great in proportion to its resources, the possible victims of the Treasury are limited, and while care must be taken not to strangle the few productive industries, the whole scheme must be so arranged as to fit in with the diverse exigencies of the International Financial Control Commission, the members of which have sometimes axes to grind on behalf of their respective governments.

It says much for the financial genius of M. Diomede that he was successful in coordinating the ever-increasing demands of the national budget—for M. Venizelos found much to do on his arrival in office in 1910, and the wars of 1912 and 1913, together with the portion of the Ottoman debt with which Greece was saddled, laid a heavy burden upon the people—with the wishes of the international control, and that under his supervision there was a notable amelioration in the financial situation of the state.

M. Venizelos has done well to send one of his most distinguished ministers to London, for while public opinion in England is overwhelmingly favorable to the National Government, there are many aspects of the Greek problem which are much less understood than they should be. And though much that the Venizelist emissary told The Christian Science Monitor representative has already been expressed in these pages, it is an undoubted advantage to have it confirmed from an authoritative source.

"What?" asked The Christian Science Monitor representative. "eventually persuaded M. Venizelos to separate himself from the Athens Government?"

"For some considerable time," replied M. Diomede, "our leader had been suspicious that the King's Government had an understanding with Berlin, but the surrender of the Rupel forts, followed soon after by the presentation to Germany of a whole army corps, together with large stores of grain, munitions and petroleum, left no doubt in his mind that the understanding amounted almost to an open alliance. It then became evident that the King and his staff—for they, of course, were really in control of the destinies of the country, the discredited politicians who held office being merely puppets of the throne—had fallen in with German ideas of domination in the near East."

"Now we believe that the salvation of Hellas will depend in the future, as it has in the past, upon the good will of the Entente powers. They have always been our support, whereas Germany has rarely failed to seize any opportunity to render our national regeneration more difficult. Moreover, our institutions are of the most democratic, and there could be no greater misfortune for our country than the permanent inauguration of a regime of autocracy and militarism, such as would undoubtedly follow on a victory of the Central Powers. If any other argument is necessary, I would point out that Germany has allied herself to our bitter hereditary enemies—Turkey and Bulgaria—and it goes without saying that, in the impossible event of the terms of peace being dictated from Berlin, their interests would count for more than ours. For example, despite the specious promises of the Kaiser, Bulgaria has invaded the richest part of our territory. If she is still there at the end of the war, is it logical to suppose that Germany will force her to quit?"

"No! At the beginning of the campaign M. Venizelos saw that all hope of reclaiming Greek irredenta lay in active cooperation with the Entente Powers. Unhappily, his advice was unconstitutionally overridden by the King, and if he has at last broken with Athens, it is because he is convinced that by that means alone can be saved that which we already possess, because he knows that he has the vast majority of the nation behind him, and because he cannot bring himself to tolerate pro-Germanism in any shape or form."

To the remark, "There is some doubt as to what proportion of the Greek people adhere to the National movement. Can you give any authentic information on that point?" "Officially," answered the Minister, "the authority of M. Venizelos extends over the greater part of Greece. Of a total population of 5,200,000, 2,800,000, or more than half, acknowledge the Salonica Government. But you must remember that we hold the richest provinces and that our leader has many adherents in the territory still administered by the King. Unfortunately, they are there subjected to a regime which uses alternately bribery and corruption, persecution and oppression, to fortify its position."

The liberty of the subject has been destroyed, freedom of speech has been abolished, and our party newspapers have been suppressed. Give these people in Royalist Greece the right freely to express their sentiments, and you will find that even there, and despite



© Central Press

M. Alexandre Diomede

all the intrigues and tricks of the Germanophile cabal, the great majority will plump for Venizelos."

Questioned as to the present strength of the Venizelist army, M. Diomede naturally refrained from quoting the numbers now concentrated at Salonika. But he expressed himself well satisfied with the response to the call. Volunteers had flocked to the standard in their thousands. They were being drilled and led by their own officers and equipped in a highly efficient manner by the Allies. Some isolated figures will serve to illustrate the growth of the movement: M. Diomede confided that in Crete alone there are 25,000 trained men, while Mytilene has contributed 12,000 and the other islands in proportion.

A strong note of confidence rang right through the Minister's remarks, and he gave one to understand that not only is the present situation satisfactory, but that, as far as one can peep into the future, the day is coming when constitutional liberty and personal freedom shall once more reign supreme in Hellas.

ADJUSTMENT OF WAR WAGES IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Engineering Employers' Federation and the allied engineering unions have recently been considering the question of the adjustment of war wages. The following temporary procedure has now been provisionally agreed upon and has been communicated to the executive councils of the engineering trade unions:

"It is agreed that, having regard to the special circumstances of the war, the following shall be the principles upon which wages changes shall be arranged for the period of the war:

"1. That existing agreements or practice under which applications for general alterations in wages are dealt with shall to that extent be suspended until the termination of the war, or for such further period as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto. This shall not refer to agreements or practice whereby the wages of any trades in any district or department rise or fall with the fluctuations in another district or industry not covered by this agreement. Nor shall it prevent the unions bringing forward for special consideration at the hearings referred to in paragraph 2 (a) the case of any district in which they claim that the rates of wages are unduly low, or that the total amount of war advance is not adequate. On the other hand, the Federation shall be entitled to bring forward for similar consideration any special cases they desire."

"2. During such period of suspension following procedure shall be observed, provided the consent of the Committee on Production is obtained:

"(a) The Committee on Production shall, in the months of February, June and October, after hearing parties, consider what general alteration in wages, if any, is warranted by the abnormal conditions then existing and due to the war.

"(b) The award of the Committee on Production shall be an award under the Munitions of War Acts, and shall of national application to all federated firms in the branch of the trade concerned.

"(c) The first award shall take effect in all districts on the first full pay in April, and the altered rate shall continue until amended by a further award in accordance with the provisions hereof. Subsequent awards shall specify the date upon which the alteration awarded shall take effect.

The following clause is attached to the agreement:

"The Engineering Employers' Federation and the unions whose signatures are appended hereto recommend to His Majesty's Government that arrangements should be made whereby all employers in the trade or trades affected should be subject to the awards which may be made by the Committee on Production in virtue of the agreement hereto attached."

HOW GERMANY'S SUBMARINES ACT ON SWITZERLAND

Congestion and Delay From Measures in Mediterranean Country on Rations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Naturally the announcement by Germany of the so-called blockade and her official refusal to be bound by the rules of international law in her submarine warfare has overshadowed other matters in Switzerland. At the first glance, one would say that submarine warfare could not touch Switzerland, but it does. An article in the Journal de Genève of Feb. 4 very concisely describes the way in which Switzerland is embarrassed by the announcement of the German note to Mr. Wilson. The writer shows that from the port of Ceté two trains a week are dispatched for Switzerland loaded with breadstuffs; that from Marseilles and Monaco the Swiss get their African and Asiatic goods; Bordeaux sends a train a week of English merchandise; Genoa sends cotton and Savona petroleum. When it is remembered that the Germans in their note instructions to President Wilson left open the port of Ceté in the Mediterranean for neutral traffic, in certain conditions, it is at once apparent how much Swiss commerce is hindered and how difficult the import of foodstuffs and other merchandise becomes. Each port of course, however large, has limited capacities, and even if Swiss imports could at once be turned into Ceté, it means great congestion and delay.

In these circumstances, the Federal Council has taken certain steps. These measures, practical as they may be and well adapted to the immediate situation, do not go to the root of the matter, in the opinion of the writer; he goes on to say the graver but much more efficacious step to take would be for the neutral states, that is to say, the United States and the neutral powers of Europe to join in declaring war upon the belligerent that from a certain date sank a neutral ship not carrying contraband and carrying foodstuffs destined for neutral countries. The writer says that though this is a practical scheme, it will not even be examined. The significant note of the article is struck when the writer says that the Swiss, like all other neutrals must suffer to some extent.

In view of the more stringent political conditions and their effect on commerce, the Federal Council has decided to ration Switzerland as to certain staples, but in order that such work shall not become a commercial monopoly, the distribution is placed in the hands of the various communes. It appears that Switzerland is well provided with meat and for the moment no fixing of the prices is contemplated. There is a satisfactory reserve of wheat, but maize (Indian corn) and rice will suffer through the German blockade. Switzerland has become a great consumer of these since the war and the greater part of the supply comes from America. Oats, too, come under the same category and there is already a shortage in them for forage. The blockade would interfere with the supply of sugar, a great part of which comes from America. No fresh bread may now be sold and heavy penalties are provided against interference by private persons with the communes' distribution of foodstuffs under the decrees, and it is the communes themselves that are issuing the food cards.

MASON'S TO CELEBRATE

JACKSON, Miss.—The Grand Lodge of Mississippi Masons will celebrate its hundredth session in Natchez, Miss., in 1918. Ninety-nine years ago, the Grand Lodge held its first meeting in Natchez. The Grand Lodge has just finished its ninety-ninth session here, and the sixty-first annual session here, the Mississippi Grand Council has just closed. It likewise selected Natchez for next year's meeting.

WHAT FRANCE IS DOING TO MEET THE COAL CRISIS

M. Herriot Tells Senate of the Problems That Faced the Government and the Measures Taken to Solve Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was inevitable that the suffering of the people of Paris, owing to the impossibility of getting coal in the coldest month of the year, should lead to an attack on the Government in one, if not in both of the Parliamentary assemblies. It occurred in the Senate. M. Paul Strauss opened the debate with a description of the situation in Paris. He touched on its causes and asked what could be done to mitigate the "undeserved sufferings of the Paris population." He was followed by another Senator, M. Perchot, who declared that the entire Government was responsible for what had occurred, owing to the total lack of coordination between the ministries which prevented effective action. At 5:30 in the afternoon M. Herriot, Minister of Transport and Public Works, began to speak. He was listened to with great attention, for in spite of the present condition of Paris, it is recognized that the former Mayor of Lyons has not had sufficient time to deal with the unquestionable difficulties of the coal supply. For an hour and a half M. Herriot dealt with every phase of the situation and described in detail the efforts which he had made to prevent, and afterwards to mitigate, the dearth of fuel in the capital.

France, he said, needs annually, in the present circumstances, from 43,000,000 to 44,000,000 tons of coal. The first question to be considered with regard to supply is that of importation. It must not be forgotten that Great Britain is also providing Italy with coal, but in spite of all and thanks to the friendliness of England I may say that the importation problem has been solved. I did not find it necessary to apply my freight policy, but only the agreements with England of July and December, 1916. All freight questions, according to these agreements, have to be settled by a committee representing all the Allies, sitting in London. The decrease in our coal imports was serious and having calculated that by the end of January there would be a deficit of 2,000,000 tons on the amount provided for in the agreements, I went over to London to discuss matters with Mr. Lloyd George. I asked him if England could provide us with these 2,000,000 tons, but the demand made on British resources was such that she could not meet our need, and the only thing left to do was to turn to neutral freights, in which step I received the support of the English Government. In the distribution of coal between the several countries the share of France was over 50 per cent. M. Herriot went on to say that though he could not promise that the import figures would be raised, yet the fullest use would be made of the Franco-British agreement "in the tragic circumstances in which we find ourselves." He wanted, however, to secure the help of the trade in completing the administrative organization which would prevent any waste of the coal which had been secured for the lack of vegetables.

Many boys and girls have made up their minds to secure garden plots, to raise only potatoes, though other children plan to raise all kinds of vegetables. Mrs. Adeline Beecher Floody, 1 Lancaster Street, whose husband, the Rev. Robert J. Floody, founded the work in the United States, will again have charge.

Mrs. Floody says the success of the garden cities has been due to three great factors. "The first is to cultivate the soil. This appeals to every boy and girl. The soil has a fascinating effect on the human mind. Man commences to be civilized when he took to the hoe.

"The second factor is the love of ownership. Acquisition of property is the motive force of the business world today. This principle is deeply imbedded in the mind of every boy and girl.

"The third factor is the love of power. Authority is deep in the spirit of everybody. When a boy is selected to an office and the badge put on his breast, it awakens his self respect arouses his feelings of manhood and touches the spring of action. Everybody loves to be an officer."

M. Herriot admitted that France had got very behindhand in her mining activities, and that the "leave things as they are" policy must be reversed immediately. In conclusion, he said: "It is no use hiding facts from this country. The people must be told frankly that hard times are ahead of them. We shall win, but we must be willing to put up with difficulties and restrictions. I would like to feel that I have your sympathy in the very hard task I have to accomplish.

ANNUAL FARMERS INSTITUTE MEETS IN PROVIDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Ontario is the first of the provinces to formulate a soldiers' land settlement scheme. The Federal Government land settlement scheme is applicable only to the three prairie provinces where the public lands are under Federal control.

In a memorandum to Sir Robert Borden with reference to facilities for settling returned soldiers on the land, G. Howard Ferguson explains Ontario's proposals. Farms containing not more than 80 acres will be laid out in such a manner as to bring the farmhouses as close together as possible.

As soon as a soldier desires to go upon a farm and work for himself,

an 80-acre lot with a 10-acre clearing will be allotted to him.

This land will be given the settler free of charge.

For each day's work that is done from the time he enters the training school at Moncton until he goes upon his clearing he will be paid a reasonable wage.

An advance up to \$500 will be made to cover the cost of stock, implements and equipment and any assistance in building that may be given, for which a lien will be taken against the settler's holdings and chattels.

The lien would be payable in 20 years at 6 per cent, but no payment on account of either principal or interest shall be required until after the expiration of five years from the settler locating upon his land, and on the due performance of certain conditions in the meantime, he will be entitled to receive a patent from the Crown.

There are also facilities for cooperative marketing.

The soldiers' settlements in Ontario will be along the lines of the Canadian Northern from North Bay to Port Arthur, and of the National Transcontinental from Cochrane to Graham.

There is the great clay belt of Northern Ontario, fertile but covered with a heavy growth of spruce.

Objection has been raised by some to soldiers being placed in the "northern wilds," but there are excellent railway facilities, and in that part of Ontario are the only large areas of fertile land remaining in possession of the Province.

Another advantage is that each settler will have remunerative winter employment on his farms clearing the land, as the settler can place on the market large quantities of pulp wood, for which there is a ready market.

MINIMUM WAGE BILL INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Strong sentiment in favor of the Minimum Wage Bill, which will be acted upon by the Tennessee Legislature shortly after the recess, was manifested by the endorsement of its measures by 3000 members of the Memphis parent-teachers associations.

Other local clubs have pledged their efforts to secure the passage of the bill.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS TO BE GIVEN LANDS

Farms of Eighty Acres Will Be Allotted to Returning Men, and Money Will Be Advanced for Buildings and Implements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West



The New Waists

Tailored Waists	Homstitched effects, fine tuckings, plain shirt styles, flat and convertible collars. Batiste, dimity, linen, 2.25 to 5.75. Silks at 3.75 to 8.50.
Silk Waists	Coat and pleated frills, tucked fronts, inverted pleats, embroidery. Georgette, crepe de chine, tub silks. Prices 5.75, 7.50 to 25.00.
Lingerie Waists	Batiste, French voile, striped voile, ruffled and finely tucked fronts; inserts of Swiss emb, lace trimmed. Prices 2.95, 3.95 to 9.50.
French Waists and Blouses	Direct importations, through our own Paris office. One of the best models is hand embroidered, hand tucked, small yoke at shoulder, lace edged double collar. Prices 10.50. Others 7.50 to 11.50.
Batiste Waists	Simple styles, exquisitely made and finished. One waist at 3.50 is daintily hand emb. and tucked; another, at 5.00, is both hand emb. and lace edged.

The Spring Silks

Crepe Poplin Silk and Wool 1.50	Satin Taffeta, 2.00 Plaid Satin, 2.25 Faille Francaise, 2.00 Striped Taffeta, 2.00 Sport Tussah, 2.50 La Jerz, 2.00, 2.50 Wash Satin, 2.00 Crepe de Chine, 2.00 Fancy Radium, 2.00 up White Sport Crepe, 3.00 Taffeta, 1.50 and 2.00
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The New Laces

Beaded bands and medallions are very fashionable. Delicate designs in white washable beads, and colored patterns in tones which contrast pleasingly with the dress colors. Prices, yd., from 25c to 1.25 to 6.50. Extremely smart also are the brilliant Oriental designs in colored embroidered bands on net. Gold and silver threads heighten the effect of the exotic colors. Widths 3 to 9 inches. Prices, yd., 2.50 to 6.50.

Hand-Emb. Combinations 1.95

French-American embroidery in floral designs, with French knots, machine scalloped edge. Fine nainsook corset covers and drawers, beading with ribbon at waistline.

New Neckwear 1.00

Stylish collars, vestees and guimpes, mostly hand emb. in the new square shapes.

Beaded and Spangled Robes

Skirts straight line and circular, with brilliantly ornamented panels and borders. Pastel colors, two-toned shades and black. Prices 18.50, 25.00 to 58.00.

Embroidered Lingerie Robes

Easily fashioned into gowns or suits. White lawn, dainty hand embroidered. Specially priced at 19.50.

Semi-made Ratine Suits at 19.50.

Semi-made Pongee Suits, 32.50 and 35.00.

Opening Display Millinery

Hats inspired by the models of Paris designers—hats from our own milliners—hats in the most fashionable of soft shades and dark tones—hats in flaring dress models—hats in close-fitting tailored styles—hats in semi-dress effects—a fascinating display.

Reproducing the New Hats of Paris

Hats with the beauty and distinction of the French originals, skilfully adapted to the requirements of smart American women.

More than ordinary cleverness is required to attain such successful reproductions, and Chandler & Co.'s long-experienced millinery makers take pride in their ability to offer beautiful adaptations at moderate prices.

The New Tailored Hats, Semi-Dress and Sport Hats

It is an axiom with Chandler & Co. that the simplest street or afternoon hat should be as stylish as the most elaborate dress hats. Hence the best Paris and London sources are sought for even quite inexpensive models.

More varied and becoming than ever before is the assortment of smart, simple hats shown at 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00.

The New Suits

The new models in the opening display are of compelling interest—the display of styles, of colors, of sizes is complete—probably every woman can find now just the suit she most desires.

Tailored Suits

Never have mannish, tailored effects been so smart as now—in serges, hairline stripes, gabardines, and Oxfords. Every figure seems to look well in the narrow shouldered coats and straight-lined skirts. Prices 29.50, 35.00 to 58.00.

Several of the season's best designs in the severe tailored lines, and the more dressy styles with draped tendencies are shown in Chandler & Co.'s own serge—deep navy material purchased at special low prices direct from the mills. Unusually fine qualities at 29.50 to 40.00.

Rich embroideries, braids wide or narrow, clever button effects, silk over-collars, distinguish the new models for formal wear. Narrow slender lines or tonneau effects. Prices 45.00 to 65.00 to 125.00.

Navy, as always, will be most fashionable and most becoming, in men's wear serge, gabardine, tricotine and Poiret twills. The straighter the lines the smarter the style. 29.50, 35.00 to 75.00.

Dress models in rich gros de Londres, satins, striped taffetas, glossy satins and taffetas, skirts in box-pleated and new tailored designs at 58.00 to 100.00. Sport silks at 39.50 to 58.00.

This season's models are excellent for mature figures, as the new silhouette aids in emphasizing slenderness. Serges, gabardines, Poiret twills, Oxfords, hairline stripes. Prices 35.00 to 75.00.

Serges, gabardines, wool jersey, and khaki-kool. Styles charming for sport wear, and for street wear. Silk collars in white or copenhagen lend an attractive touch. Semi-Norfolk and semi-tailored models prevail. Prices 29.50, 35.00 to 55.00.

Serge Suits

Dress Suits

Navy and Black Suits

Silk Suits

Extra Size Suits

White Suits

French Waists and Blouses

Lingerie Blouses

Batiste Waists

French Waists and Blouses

Lingerie Blouses

French Waists and Blouses

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GARDEN LEADERS HOLD A MEETING AT STATE HOUSE

Several hundred persons hear Pleas for More and Better Farming in Massachusetts

More and better farming in Massachusetts were urged by speakers at the annual meeting of the Garden Supervisors and Leaders Association, in room 237 at the State House today. Several hundred persons attended and W. H. D. Meier, an instructor in horticulture and school gardening at the Framingham Normal School and also president of the association, presided.

George L. Farley, supervisor of minor extension work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and secretary of the association, announced that the college will give a course in the canning of fruits and vegetables on April 3, 4, 5 and 6. George E. Farrell, assistant leader in club work for the United States Department of Agriculture, will conduct the course.

Mr. Farley said that this course will be free of charge, the only cost to the students being for room and board. The course will be, he said, only for those who intend to spread the work that is, teach others.

James Spada, Brockton, last year's winner of the first prize for market garden work, a trip to Washington, D. C., next month, spoke on, "My Garden and Canning Experience," Miss Ruth Wood, North Andover, winner of the second prize for dairy judging at the Springfield fair last year, spoke on, "What I Have Done as a Club Member," Bridgewater Agricultural Club Activities," was the topic Miss Beulah Snow, president of the agricultural club at Bridgewater, talked about, and Miss Hermine Shultz, supervisor of the Community Garden Club at Roslindale, who last year won first prizes in canning and sewing, spoke on, "A Club Member as a Community Worker." Miss Shultz is to be given a trip to Washington, D. C., next month for her exceptional work.

Committees of the pickets reported that most of the kosher shops in the Faulkner district of Malden had stopped selling chicken and other boycotted articles. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the cases of women found buying the boycotted articles and various schemes were proposed for making the boycott effective and among them was one to have the labor unions to which the husbands of the loyal members belonged exert their influence and another was the proposal to ask the loyal members to forbid their children to play with the children of parents who do not respect the boycott. The league also voted to join in the protest parade in Boston today.

A Boston potato brokerage firm reports that George W. Perkins, chairman of the New York City Food Committee, purchased 90,000 bushels of Maine potatoes yesterday for sale at cost or less in New York City. The price paid for the potatoes, according to the broker was "more than \$225,000," or in excess of \$2.50 a bushel.

Citizens of California and more particularly the California Fruit Growers Association, has designated March 10 as "orange" day, and as result of a custom of several years all classes of people in the United States are extended more than a cordial invitation to buy oranges today. It is announced that the California Fruit Growers Association will not be so generous in the distribution of free oranges in public institutions today as on former "orange" days.

Market Conditions

Potatoes as Low as 60 Cents a Peck in Past Week

Prudent buyers have been able to buy their potatoes as low as 60 cents a peck during the week, which represents a decline in the prices that ranged as high as \$1.25 a peck before the consumers began to reduce their purchases until prices receded to a lower level. There is a tendency in some quarters to advance the price slightly, but there has been little variation throughout the week.

Poultry trade is reported very dull and although prices remain unchanged as yet the dealers say that a continuation of the boycott of live fowl by Jewish women in Boston will probably force prices to a lower level, especially on live fowl. Trade is reported quiet in the lamb and beef market. Prices of lamb and beef remain about the same, but the marketers state that customers are doing more pricing than usual and buying in less than their usual quantities.

Certain kinds of fresh fish are lower, in spite of the strike and the heavy demand. Receipts have been heavy, for in seven days ending Thursday night 2,614,940 pounds of fish were landed at the Fish Pier, as compared with 1,250,940 pounds in the same period last year.

Both retail and wholesale dealers report heavy sales of rice and macaroni, and, while some of the dealers declare that their sales are practically double those of any other period, the price of these two food commodities practically continues unchanged. Onions are quoted at 15 cents a pound wholesale, with limited sales reported.

Prices of flour have been fluctuating during the week, but not to such a degree as formerly. In general, the prices of flour have advanced about 25 cents a barrel at retail during the week. Egg prices are practically stationary, with the tendency toward a lower price becoming apparent. Fresh spring vegetables from the South are beginning to appear in the market.

The same committee reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Charles A. Clough for amendment of the law for taking land by the right of eminent domain in order to secure further privileges for electric companies.

SOUTHERN

PACIFIC SUIT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the case of Bouck White, in General Sessions yesterday, Judge McIntyre not only made formal denial of the defense's motion for dismissal after the State had rested, but said he would instruct the jury, when the time came, that the burning of the American flag in White's back yard "melting pot" constituted mutilation, within the meaning of the statute on which White and 10 codefendants were being tried.

BROOKLINE HIGH GIRLS WIN
In the annual triangular meet of the Interscholastic Girls' Debating League last night in Brookline, Newton and Somerville, the Brookline team won. The resolution was, "California Was Right in Passing the Japanese Exclusion Bill."

WOMEN READY FOR PARADE TO PROTEST PRICES

(Continued from page one)

Mrs. Eva L. Hoffman of the West End Mothers Club, James Oneal of the Massachusetts Socialist Party, Max Hamlin of the United Hebrew Trades Council, Mrs. Ida M. Hubbard of the Boston Housekeepers League, Joseph Dearak, and Sylvester J. McBride.

At a meeting yesterday the Housekeepers League voted not to participate in today's parade, but the members will attend the Faneuil Hall mass meeting. The league also passed resolutions requesting the Federal Government to conduct an investigation of the ice and milk businesses in Boston. Certain of the members asked for information regarding the possibility of the league securing their milk supply direct from the producers.

More than 300 persons attended a mass meeting held by the Malden Mothers League in Bryant Hall, Malden last night. The meeting was called to discuss the progress of the recently proclaimed boycott on potatoes, onions, beans, and chickens. A minor disturbance was created when a woman in the audience charged one of the speakers, Mrs. Annie Levine of 91 Franklin Street, with having purchased a quantity of onions in defiance of the boycott which she had advocated.

Committees of the pickets reported that most of the kosher shops in the Faulkner district of Malden had stopped selling chicken and other boycotted articles. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the cases of women found buying the boycotted articles and various schemes were proposed for making the boycott effective and among them was one to have the labor unions to which the husbands of the loyal members belonged exert their influence and another was the proposal to ask the loyal members to forbid their children to play with the children of parents who do not respect the boycott. The league also voted to join in the protest parade in Boston today.

Miss Mabel E. Turner, supervisor of gardening in the public schools at Malden, explained how she intends to carry on the work there this year, and in conclusion said: "I believe the time will come when every city and town in Massachusetts will teach agriculture in the public schools. When that time comes, there will be no more talk about the high cost of living."

George D. Hearn of Holyoke told of the progress in agricultural pursuits that is being made in Holyoke. Another speaker was Miss Elizabeth A. Walsh of Newburyport.

This afternoon John D. Willard, secretary of the sub-committee on food production and conservation of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, which was appointed by Governor McFall to prepare the State in the event of war, will request that the leaders make rapid strides toward making Massachusetts self-sustaining in case of war. After Mr. Willard speaks, the garden workers will hold a general discussion to consider problems in farming and make plans for the coming season.

REVISION OF PART OF LIGHTING ACT OF 1914 REPORTED

The Public Lighting Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, today reported a revision of part of the Act of 1914 relative to the construction of lines for the transmission of electricity.

The opening of the new form provides that an electric company may, from time to time, apply by petition to the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners for authority to construct or use or to continue to use a line for the transmission of electricity for distribution in some definite area or for the purpose of supplying it to another electric company or to a municipal lighting plant for distribution and sale or to a railroad, street railway or electric railroad, as respectively defined by law, for the purpose of operating it and shall represent that such line will or does serve the public convenience and is consistent with the public interest.

The section further provides for the filing of maps and plans of the proposed transmission line, showing the cities and towns through which it will pass, the public ways, railroads, railways, navigable streams and tide-waters which it will cross and the extent to which it will be located upon private land or upon, under or along public ways and places. Estimates of cost shall show, in reasonable detail, the cost of the line, and there is provided full details prescribing the method of taking necessary land and for the recovery of damages.

The same committee reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Charles A. Clough for amendment of the law for taking land by the right of eminent domain in order to secure further privileges for electric companies.

COURT DENIES PLEA TO STOP FLAG SUIT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the case of Bouck White, in General Sessions yesterday, Judge McIntyre not only made formal denial of the defense's motion for dismissal after the State had rested, but said he would instruct the jury, when the time came, that the burning of the American flag in White's back yard "melting pot" constituted mutilation, within the meaning of the statute on which White and 10 codefendants were being tried.

HIDE & LEATHER'S PLANS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reorganization plan now under discussion by American Hide & Leather interests follows the lines of one proposed to the management by Swartout & Appenzellar some months ago.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Where New Fashions First Make Their Appearance

This Spring Maxim holds true this year, Mesdames—

News of Women's Coats

gathered from our interesting world of coats, where their number is legion and the styles as varied as are the individual preferences of women.

Many one-of-a-kind models among these coats cannot be duplicated at any price.

The many colors shown in common accord say "Brightness by all means."

Linings have never been equalled in point of richness and coloring.

Collars, cuffs and belts vie with each other for originality.

Fabrics offer an unlimited choice, with a range of prices varied to please all comers.

New Coats for Street or Travel, 18.50 to 45.00

New Motor and Tourist Coats—Domestic or imported, 25.00 to 95.00

New Leather Coats for the auto or outing wear, 25.00 to 75.00

New Sports Coats in new fabrics of wool or silk and in stunning models and colors, 15.00 to 35.00

New Coats in tweed, fancy mixtures, wool checks, plaids and stripes, for general wear, 15.00 to 45.00

New Dressy Coats and Wraps for afternoon or evening wear; exclusive fabrics and models—many reproduced from imported models of distinction in all the new silk and wool materials, 35.00 to 150.00

When well-dressed women shop or call —much in evidence are Beautiful Skirts Peeping beneath Separate Coats

Visit our enlarged Skirt Section
And see the new and the beautiful in skirts
In the largest assortment in New England



New Tub Satin and Tab Skirts, 15.00 to 18.50
New Silk Sports Skirts, in plain and figured poplins, 13.50 to 22.50
New Wool Plaid Skirts, for street and sports, summer or immediate wear, 10.75 to 15.00

Smart Suits of the tailored and semi-tailored types are here in many guises.



—and each day brings new interpretations of the accepted fashions.

In navy, Chinese blue tricotine and in tan serge comes this charming suit, illustrated.

Note the new yoke effect; a smart model at... 39.50

Plaited, embroidered, belted and pocketed, is an attractive new suit of gabardine in navy, tan and Chinese blue, at..... 35.00

Tailored Homespun Suits at 35.00
Poiret Twill Yoke Suits at 45.00
Poiret Twill Short-Waisted Suit at 39.50

Braid-Bound Serge Suit at 25.00
Belted Serge Suits at 25.00
Tailored Mixture Suits at 25.00
New Shepherd Check Suits at 29.50

These Pre-Opening days bring a wealth of Women's Beautiful Gowns

"Long lines" or "tonneau or barrel silhouette" is the moot question—which establishes a strong partisanship for both sides

The fashionable gown includes also one or more of these: Beads—Of the milk, crystal, Indian, Chinese or wooden kind. Embroideries—Of silk floss, silver, gold, mercerized, or Chinese. Materials—Georgette, taffeta, meteo, crepe de Chine, pongee. Favorite Colors—Navy, chartreuse, flesh, taupe, gray, honey.

Afternoon Gowns of taffeta, Georgette, fancy stripes, meteo, and many beautiful combinations of materials, 29.50 to 125.00

Dinner Gowns of tulle and satin, Georgette, taffeta 29.50 to 150.00

Evening Gowns of soiree silk, tulle, laces and nets.... 35.00 to 95.00

Platet or Coat Dresses of tricotine and serge 25.00 to 55.00

Sports Dresses of Jersey, tussah, pongee, crepe de chine and Georgette. Several individual model copies from "Chanel" and "Cheruit."

35.00 to 75.00

Other Blouses of Crepe de Chine and Crepe Georgette, 2.98 to 25.00

If in Doubt, Buy a Suit!

FILET LACE—Hand Made or Machine Made—

EMBROIDERIES—Gorgeous or Dainty—

COLORS THAT DEFY DESCRIPTION—

ARE CHARMING CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS NEW GROUP OF

New Blouses Of Crepe de Chine and Crepe Georgette for Women

A kerchief frill and filet lace dress up a Georgette Blouse in flesh and white at..... 5.75

Fine hand-wrought lattice work of itself lends novelty to a Blouse of Georgette at..... 11.50

Indian embroidery in profusion is seen on another Georgette Blouse, at..... 16.50

Real filet lace is seen in a jewel of a Blouse of heavy Crepe Georgette at..... 22.50

Heavy Crepe de Chine, embroidered dots and effective hemstitching are features of New Blouses in flesh and white, at..... 6.50

Color contrast is introduced in the embroidery and hemstitching of Crepe Georgette Blouses in coral, flesh and bisque.

Stunning Georgette Crepe Blouses in open, orchid, bisque, are embroidered in an all-over design and have convertible collars..... 11.50

A crocheted edge of pink worsted is the unique feature of a white Crepe Georgette, at..... 10.00

With collar and cuffs of many points and bound all in white satin are Crepe Georgette Blouses, in orchid, rose, flesh, peach, maize..... 10.50

Other Blouses of Crepe de Chine and Crepe Georgette, 2.98 to 25.00

A Silk Sweater

of the Slip Over-the-Head Type is illustrated



21.50

Silk Jersey Sweaters at 10.00
Gathered at belt, large sailor collar; in open, Jack rose, gold, green.

A New Two-Tone All-Silk Sweater is 32.50
Of fine quality silk, with sash and sailor collar; in black and white and white and black.

Jordan Marsh Company

hours regardless of expense. He spoke as though he might make the experiment some time if he could get together a sufficient force of men.

KINDERGARTEN CONVENTION

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union is to be held in Boston in the second week of May. A series of meetings provide for such speakers as Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. Calvin Cady, who will speak on music for children, and others. The union met in Boston in 1902 when it had a membership of 7500. It now numbers 20,000 members.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Reports of the delegates attending the meeting of the Association of College Newspapers at Vassar College to-day will be given at Radcliffe Monday.

DAUGHTERS OF MAINE

Boston Daughters of Maine held a business meeting, lun

FORCE TO BACK UP ARBITRATION URGED AS NEED

President Lowell of Harvard Says Treaties Must Have International Power That Cannot Be Disregarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMHERST, Mass.—Effective treaties between nations to submit all international differences to arbitration must have behind them an international force so powerful that no nation can afford to disregard it, decided A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in speaking on "Peace by Force" in his second and concluding lecture in the Henry Ward Beecher Foundation series at Amherst College yesterday. The general subject of the two lectures was "The League to Enforce Peace."

In his opening remarks President Lowell pointed out that many of the differences between nations do not depend upon questions of strict law and cannot be settled by determining the facts and applying the law thereto. A body designed to adjust or compromise dissensions that do not turn upon issues of law is provided by the League to Enforce Peace in a board of conciliation, he said.

Under certain circumstances a treaty to submit differences to a judicial tribunal or arbitration, although wholly devoid of forcible sanction, may do much to help an amicable solution, he said, but "nations that fight are convinced that they are right, although others do not think them so. In spite of their convictions they may be deterred from a resort to arms by fear of the consequences, but a nation, which is sure that it is in the right and is confident of a quick and easy victory, is not deterred by the dread of war, and that is the nation which it is important to restrain."

"One is irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that, in order to be effective, treaties must have behind them a sanction which no country can afford to disregard. Such a sanction must be in the nature of an international force, powerful enough to deter any government from resorting to hostilities until the case has been presented to a tribunal or council as impartial as possible, and argued before that body and before the bar of public opinion. The proposals of the League to Enforce Peace do not include enforcement of the award. The league urges only compulsory submission to arbitration."

"Delay for reflection is the great benefit which the advocates of the League to Enforce Peace expect from a compulsory reference to a judicial tribunal or council of conciliation. They do not assert that all wars can be avoided in this way."

The League to Enforce Peace proposes that the members of this league shall agree not to go to war before submitting, or offering to submit, their differences to a judicial tribunal or council of conciliation; and that if any nation begins hostilities without doing so, all the other members of the league shall henceforth use against it jointly both their economic and military forces.

The object sought can be attained only if the league is so powerful that no possible combination would stand any chance of making headway against it, and it will meet our needs only if it covers in its scope the new world as well as the old. Hence it must be well-nigh universal, at least so far as the great powers are concerned. A league which is not approximately universal is likely to be based upon an object that may repel other peoples, and thus gradually build up an opposition.

"CALIBAN" PLANS TO BE ANNOUNCED

Copies of a letter of endorsement from Governor McCall are being mailed with the invitations to a meeting in Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, at 8 p. m. next Thursday, to consider plans for the production in Boston this spring of "Caliban" by the Yellow Sands," the community masque by Percy MacKaye, presented in New York last May. On the Boston committee are Isaac W. Litchfield, chairman; Ralph Adams Cram, George W. Coleman, James P. Munroe, George S. Smith, James J. Phelan, Eugene V. R. Thayer and Edwin S. Webster.

The spectacle will require the rehearsal of about 5000 persons, and the aim is to have all elements of this community join as citizen-neighbors in its presentation.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education in New York, Mayor Curley, Percy MacKaye and James P. Munroe, will address the meeting next Thursday. Ralph Adams Cram will preside, and the Governor is honorary chairman.

RESIGNATION PERMISSIBLE

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Town Council Charles F. Dutch has decided that the resignation of Frederick N. Kerr from the Board of Selectmen became effective at once without the necessity of acceptance by the other members of the board or by the town. To fill the vacancy, a regular town election must be called by the Selectmen and nomination papers must be filed by the candidates as in any other election.

CHANGE IN PARADE SOUGHT

At a meeting of Andrew Square Associates in South Boston last night, objection was made to the failure of the Evacuation Day Committee to start the parade from Andrew Square as planned. The announcement yesterday that the parade would start at Old Colony Avenue surprised the Andrew Square Associates, who appointed Representative William J. Holland to protest to Mayor Curley this morning.

NOTARIES ACT SIGNED

Notaries public and justices of the peace in Massachusetts are required to place the date of the expiration of their commissions on every legal document in connection with which they take an acknowledgment, under a law which Governor McCall has just signed.

SMOKE SCREENS AS SHIELD FOR SHIPS DESCRIBED

Reports That Merchant Craft on Recent Trip to New York Effectively Used This Device Results in Discussion

Reports that "smoke screens" were used by the Cunard liner Carmania and the White Star steamer Baltic on their recent trip to New York as a protection against submarines, have stimulated considerable discussion as to the real composition of the "smoke" and the methods employed to develop an effective "screen." The fact that the "screen" utilized by the two liners is presumed to differ in several important essentials from the one used as a protective measure by the United States Navy for some years has lent still further interest to the device evolved for the British merchant ships.

The United States Navy is credited with originating the "screen" some five or six years ago, although certain officers of the Navy say that the origin of the "screen" may be traced to the first vessel that ever emitted smoke, and many navies use them. In developing the "screen" the United States Navy uses torpedo boat destroyers which burn oil in excessive amounts and thus generate enormous clouds of smoke as the shield for the fleet.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has interviewed professors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and officers of the Navy, and in each case they have stated that it is difficult to form a reasonable conclusion or theory on the basis of the incomplete reports and data at hand, even to the apparatus used by the two steamships. They are all convinced, however, that such a "screen" would form a positive protection against submarines as the cloud would obliterate the outlines of the vessel and at the same time render all calculations as to the distance, direction, and speed of the shot inaccurate and unreliable.

James F. Norris, professor of general chemistry at the M. I. T., said the subject of "smoke screens" has been under discussion at the institute and added that no first-hand information could be given. He outlined one theory, however, which is based on the supposition that the vessel in question was an oil-burning craft or equipped with oil-burning engines.

When petroleum is burned both hydrogen and carbon are liberated, he stated. In order to make the dense, black smoke essential for an effective "screen," it would be necessary to burn the major portion of the hydrogen and to permit the maximum amount of carbon to escape. The process is presumed to be similar to that employed in the manufacture of lampblack, and is, in its essentials, a problem of the proper regulation of oil-burning apparatus.

Augustus H. Gill, professor of technical chemical analysis at the institute, said that he had been discussing informally the subject of smoke protective devices with Professor Norris and had reached the conclusion that it was an oil-burning process involving the liberation of a large amount of carbon.

Professor Gill considers that some phosphorus might be burned to give volume, although dependence must be placed on oil to give the proper intensity of blackness to the "screen." Both Professor Gill and Professor Norris believe the reports incorrect which give phosphorus as the only substance, for phosphorus produces only a white smoke in combustion.

Lieutenants commanding torpedo boat destroyers at the Charlestown Navy Yard fix the probable time of the introduction of the "smoke screen" as a means of naval defense at some six or seven years ago, although the practice of using the "screens" by the United States Navy was begun at least five years ago. It is their belief, based on the meager knowledge at hand, that the methods used by the two merchant ships differ in important particulars from those employed by the Navy.

In practical maneuvers the torpedo boat destroyers, which develop a speed approximating 30 knots, dart between the lines of the two hostile fleets and throw out a dense bank of black smoke from their funnels. Under cover of the smoke "screen" or "shield" the fleet maneuvering with the destroyers retreat or approach in close proximity to the enemy without detection.

In general the number of destroyers varies with the number of battleships, but not necessarily so. One officer said that the larger the number of destroyers available the better, for the larger number of destroyers can increase the intensity and area of the "screen" in all directions to such a degree that the enemy fleet may be placed in well-nigh hopeless confusion.

EQUAL PAY PLAN ENDORSED

Directors of the Boston Teachers Club have gone on record as endorsing the movement of the High School Assistants Association for equal pay for men and women. This fact has been communicated to the chairman of the School Committee, Joseph Lee, by the chairman of the conference committee of the club, Miss Mary Polk, in the hope that the board will approve the cause of the High School Assistants Association.

NOTARIES ACT SIGNED

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Goodyear Tires Are Easy to Get in Boston

WE have the friendship of the larger portion of the motoring public in Boston. We want to hold it; to continue to grow and prosper.

We want to add new friends, wherever we can.

We think the best place for our appeal to new friends, and for our regard for old, is in our part of the exchange between us—in the tires we build.

For that reason, Goodyear Tires will in themselves express the policy of our whole institution: value given for value received.

They have always expressed that, and they always will, so long as sincere purpose and able effort can accomplish it. We are selling Goodyear Tires on the basis of the good that is in them, and on nothing else.

We employ no lure of delusive discounts, definite mileage guarantees, so-called "free service."

Every one of these fictitious inducements has to be paid for—we lump the saving and put it back into the tire. And the money you pay us for tire value buys tire value, and that alone.

If you are a Goodyear Tire user, you know already what the Goodyear method means to you—your tires have computed it for you in extra miles delivered, in extra months of service, in consistent freedom from trouble.

If you are not a Goodyear Tire user, you owe it to yourself to learn what it can mean to you—in service, time and dollars saved.

Any of the Goodyear Service Station Dealers in Boston will be glad to furnish the equipment for your instruction—a set of Goodyear Tires.

They'll do the rest; depend upon it.



The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Akron, Ohio

Goodyear Tires, Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories—and Goodyear Service—are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere in Boston.

COAL AND IRON ORE FREIGHTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following arrangements have been made with regard to coal and iron ore freight rates for neutral vessels on single voyages:

1. The coal freights to French Channel and Atlantic ports are increased by 50 per cent instead of 20 per cent as previously announced.

2. The coal freights to Italian ports are increased by 12s. in addition to the 50 per cent addition previously announced.

3. In the case of vessels taking coal on voyage charters to French ports and returning to the United Kingdom from Spain with iron ore the following are the rates of freight to be paid on the iron ore:

Vessels which discharged at Proceeding to St. Nazaire, East Coast 37s. 6d. Rocheport or North West Coast 34s. 6d. adjoining ports Bristol Channel 32s. 6d. Bordeaux East Coast 31s. 6d. North West Coast 28s. 6d. Bristol Channel 26s. 6d.

Bayonne East Coast 29s. 6d. North West Coast 26s. 6d. Bristol Channel 24s. 6d.

4. In the case of vessels taking coal on voyage charters to French or Italian Mediterranean ports and returning with iron ore from a Mediterranean port, the following are the rates of freight to be paid on the iron ore:

To East Coast 75s. To North West Coast 72s. To Bristol Channel 70s.

HONOR FOR S. H. LEVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In recognition of his services during the war the King has appointed Mr. Samuel H. Lever, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Mr. Lever was formerly Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions.

STATE DEPARTMENTS LACK COORDINATION

By The Christian Science Monitor Parliamentary correspondent

LONDON, England—Parliament was opened by the King on February 7, the debate on the speech from the throne terminating on the following day. The House of Commons has settled down to the work of the session, and the Government intend that it shall sit on four days in each week. Votes of credit for the gigantic sum of £550,000,000 have been moved by Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. There appears to be the general intention in the House of Commons to support the Government. Mr. Asquith, leader of the opposition, in an admirable speech during the debate on the address, made it quite clear that his support of the Government for the successful prosecution of the war is assured. Since the Government came into office two months ago, far-reaching schemes dealing with the production and control of food, shipping, tonnage, and national service have been prepared, and put into operation. While much good work has been done, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the machinery of government is not perfect. Departments of State still lack that coordination, cooperation and control without which the maximum effort of the Nation cannot be realized. Already attention has been drawn to this matter in the House of Commons, and no doubt steps have been or will be taken to improve this machinery.

ENTIRE CROP TO BE TAKEN

OTTAWA, Ont.—The British Government is negotiating for the purchase of the entire 1917 wheat crop of Canada. It was announced last night.

It is understood that the Dominion Government will handle the business, buying from the farmers at a price satisfactory to them and looking after the transportation to the seaboard.

QUINCY FIRM PAYS BONUS

QUINCY, Mass.—Employees of the Pneumatic Scales Company of Norfolk Downs, who have worked for the company three months, today received their first quarterly installment of a bonus of \$2400, equal to 10 per cent of their earnings for the three months.

LARGEST GOLD DREDGE BEGUN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Work has been started on the hull of dredge No. 17 of the Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields Company, which, when completed, will be the largest placer gold dredge in the world, says a dispatch from Hammon to the Union.

Filene's

The docking of the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII at Havana

brought to America one of the first groups of Americans to leave Europe since the diplomatic break.

Mr. Marshall McCurdy, representing this firm, was a passenger on the Alfonso XIII, together with many distinguished members of the American Embassy in Germany.

Mr. McCurdy has been in Europe opening up the lines of communication for Filene foreign glove connections. We dislike to cry "Wolf," but we should fail in our duty if we did not say firmly and plainly that gloves are going to be scarcer, they are going to cost more, qualities are going to be inferior. These conditions already exist in many places.

Mr. McCurdy's two European trips since the war began have placed us in such a desirable position with regard to gloves that jobbers and even one retailer tried to buy from us at retail to replenish their stocks.

Our best advice today is to BUY NOW ALL THE GLOVES YOU ARE GOING TO NEED as insurance against advancing prices, scarcity and the use of the weaker parts of skins not ordinarily considered good enough for gloves.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

BOSTON COUNCIL TO BEGIN WORK ON THE BUDGET

Sitting as Committee on Appropriations, Members Will Begin Scrutiny of the Various Items on Monday

The Boston City Council, sitting as the committee on appropriations, will begin its scrutiny of the segregated budget proposed by Mayor Curley on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rupert S. Carven, budget commissioner of Boston, has instructed the city and county department to prepare 10 copies of their budgets for use of the councilmen. Nearly half of the city department have prepared these copies and their commissioners, superintendents and chief clerks are ready to go before the council.

Henry E. Hagan is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and he has expressed a desire to hold both afternoon and meetings. On the budget, which contains about 3775 items, the other members of the Council have objected to such a strenuous program and for the present, at least, only afternoon meetings will be held.

Last year the council took 10 weeks for its consideration of the budget, but much of this time was expended in an effort to cut down enough expenditures to get together a street fund.

This year Mayor Curley has set aside \$750,000 for streets. He has sat with the chairman of the Finance Commission, and together they have gone over the greater part of the budget.

The Finance Commission investigated the budgets of each city department and reported to the Mayor what it thought he should allow in each instance. It is understood that the Mayor and the Finance Commission have agreed upon three-quarters of the 3775 items in the budget. This being the case, it is believed that the City Council will not have occasion to spend anything like 10 weeks upon consideration of this year's budget, having as it does the approval of the Finance Commission on so many items.

John F. Cronin, clerk of the Supreme Court, and John P. Manning, clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, have handed to the Mayor their budgets in segregated form. Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court, however, has handed to the Mayor but the briefest form of budget. The budget commissioners asked Clerk Campbell for an itemized budget, but the latter refused on the ground that he was a county officer and did not have to take such orders. It is said that the Law Department of the city has been consulted on the problem.

The Mayor and the Finance Commission have differed in opinion on many proposed expenditures in the budget. This was to have been expected, but during the conferences at the Mayor's office between the Mayor and the representatives of the Finance Commission it is understood that they finally agreed upon many disputed expenditures and decided to leave others for the City Council to settle.

The East Boston ferries is one of the disputed questions. The City Council will have to decide between the Mayor and the Finance Commission as whether the city shall be saved \$20,000 through the proposed taking off of one ferryboat. The Finance Commission proposes that one ferryboat can be taken from the service. The Mayor has urged that the closing of the Chelsea ferry has thrown more work upon the East Boston ferry service and that the teaming interests would be unfavorably affected by any lessening of that service.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY FUND IS BEING RAISED

Edward T. Ware, president of Atlanta University at Atlanta, Ga., is expected in Boston next Tuesday for a ten days' stay to stimulate interest and to receive subscriptions for the \$500,000 fund which is being raised in celebration of the semi-centennial of this school. Gifts and subscriptions amounting to about \$50,000 have been received.

Alumni of Atlanta University are working to do their part as shown in "The Crimson and Gray" published by the Alumni Association, which says "It is going to take a little sacrifice for some of us but there is nothing for which a more glorious sacrifice could be made. If we are the kind of people Atlanta University thinks we are we shall count a great privilege and joy to sacrifice for an institution that is absolutely unique in the breadth of its service for the Negro people."

SIMMONS COLLEGE

An open forum at which the faculty will answer questions written and turned in by the students last Monday will be held Monday afternoon at Simmons College with Dr. Harry Varrel in charge. Four prizes have been offered by the Persimmon, the college magazine, for essays on a new name for the paper, summer work of a pupil, a personal essay and a poem. The contest closes March 19, and members of the faculty will act as judges.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING RESIGNS
TOLEDO, O.—Declaring that he is hampered in his work by an element clamoring for war between the United States and Germany, Scott Nearing, professor in economics in Toledo University, Friday tendered his resignation. The board of trustees will meet Monday to consider it.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL OPERATORS PLEAD IN COURT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty more of the 55 West Virginia coal operators recently indicted for alleged violation of the Sherman law in raising the price of coal, were held in \$3000 bail each in the Federal Court here Friday, after making tentative pleas of not guilty.

The court granted them until March 25 to withdraw their pleas.

Coal in Greater Boston

Retail Dealers Vary in Their Reports as to Actual Shortage

Retail coal dealers in Boston and Wellesley say that there is no actual shortage of coal although orders have been limited to insure a sufficient supply at all times. Other dealers in Stoneham, Needham, Revere, Chelsea and Randolph claim that an actual shortage has existed since last October. The blame for alleged shortage is laid on poor transportation facilities afforded by the New England railroads during the past winter as well as a demand which, dealers say, never has been so great.

One large wholesale house in Boston said that dealers applying for coal had been supplied in limited quantities although the amount on hand this spring is less than for the same period in 1916.

One week ago the largest fleet of coal-bearing vessels to reach Boston this year arrived bringing thousands of tons of hard and soft coal from Chesapeake Bay. Notwithstanding this, dealers claim that they have to rely almost entirely on the railroads on account of the high water freights and uncertainty of shipments.

A Brookline retail dealer said that a shortage has been felt since last July, in some grades of coal, but added that there was no reason for any feeling that the coal situation had become more acute in Greater Boston during the last week.

Stoneham dealers report an actual scarcity of coal with one of them having "a few pounds of nut which will probably be sold by night" and another "absolutely cleaned out, with only soft coal left." These men have bad orders at the Pennsylvania mines for at least two weeks and blame the inefficiency of the railroads for the continued high prices this year. Chelsea coal concerns are generally selling in only limited quantities with most of the lots made up of 25, 50 and 100 pounds. Orders for a month back have not been delivered this way.

A Wellesley coal dealer said that he hadn't had much trouble in filling orders and that there was no real shortage there. In Randolph the supply is said to be rapidly diminishing with little prospect of immediate relief. Orders are generally limited to one ton, selling for \$9.50 to \$10 for stove and furnace coal. The demand was reported as rather slow with people holding off or buying in small lots.

Two coal dealers in Revere are practically out of coal with one of them having "a premium which knew of cases where factories had been running on short hours on account of a small supply of soft coal and the high prices quoted on anthracite. Another dealer said that the amounts of any actual shortage could be traced to the small quantities received last fall when most of the dealers fill up their bins and yards for the winter.

Flour Plant Closes
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The large plant of the Pillsbury Flour Milling Company closed Friday, owing to a shortage of cars. The Washburn-Crosby Company is also threatened with a shut-down for the same reason, and other flour mills are expected to follow. The last of the flour being sent to New England states to relieve a shortage there was loaded on Friday. There being no more available cars, the relief work must stop. J. S. Pillsbury charges that Eastern railroads did not send the number of cars promised.

Mountain Land Development
BEREA, Ky.—In view of the food shortage throughout the country Berea College, in the great mountain region of the South, is making a special effort to develop the surrounding mountain land. Berea's chief endeavor is being made through a two-year course in mountain agriculture, the graduates of which are proving the best "farm demonstrators" in Government service. President Frost states that some of the cities of Kentucky and North Carolina most influenced by Berea are already showing decided progress along these lines.

WORCESTER ACADEMY ALUMNI

Governor McCall made a plea for Massachusetts to assume the leadership in enacting legislation for a better system of social justice in the United States in an address before the Worcester Academy alumni at the Hotel Somerset last night. As to progress in industrial justice, he declared that the United States was lagging behind certain European countries. John Barrett of Washington, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, and Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, delivered patriotic addresses in which they called for adequate preparedness.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

ering detachments. Fifteen British remained in our hands as prisoners.

In the Champagne the French attacked positions south of Ripont captured by us Feb. 15. They succeeded in entering isolated trenches on height 185 and at Maisons de Champagne.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) the French directed an attack against our lines on Hill 304. The attack failed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British official communication issued last evening says:

On Thursday evening after a heavy bombardment our opponents launched five raids against our trenches north of Wulverghem, and repeated the attack with four parties early this morning. In each case only one party effected an entrance into our trenches. The others were successfully repulsed. The Germans left some prisoners in our hands. We have between 20 and 30 men missing.

South of Biaches we again succeeded in entering the German front line. After damaging the German dugouts and inflicting many casualties, our party withdrew, bringing back some prisoners and two machine guns.

Our artillery has carried out a bombardment of enemy positions in the neighborhood of La Bassée.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official French communication issued last evening says:

In the vicinity of Crapaeusenil, south of Roye and near Auberive, our detachments at several points penetrated enemy trenches, to which important damage was done. During the course of these actions we took about 20 prisoners.

In the sector of Maisons de Champagne, the Germans launched three violent attacks on the positions we reconquered yesterday. Our barrage fire and the fire of machine guns broke down the attacks of our opponents, who were obliged to withdraw, leaving a large number of men on the field.

On our side we made prisoners during the course of the day and took further trenches north of the road running from Butte de Mesnil to Maisons de Champagne. The total number of prisoners taken in this region has reached 170, including four officers.

There has been rather lively artillery fighting in the neighborhood of Bois de Seppy, Malancourt and in the Bois Cauchies. The day was quiet on the other points of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The official statement on the Caucasus front operations reads:

Caucasus front: In the direction of Silvas our reconnoitering parties attacked the Turks 2½ miles northwest of Erzingan, in the vicinity of Mirzoni-Kaine and took possession of some fortifications. Having destroyed the latter and blown up cartridge and grenade depots our scouts returned safely, bringing with them 33 prisoners.

In the neighborhood of Sakkiz, south of Lake Curtia, our scouts advanced 16½ miles southwest from Sakkiz.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

On the Carso, enemy detachments which penetrated the Italian lines west of Castagnavizza, were immediately repulsed.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BELGIAN ATTITUDE

HAVRE, France (Saturday)—Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has taken note of the publication in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin of documents purporting to have been taken from the Belgian archives in Brussels tending to show that Belgium in 1906 was in negotiation with the British Government for the entrance of British troops in the eventuality of Belgium being attacked by Germany and for an invasion of Germany through Belgium. These documents, says Baron Beyens, were not new, but were annexed to memoranda of conversations between British and Belgian officers as to measures to resist a violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany.

"According to international law," he says, "the Belgian Government had every right to make an agreement with one or another of the powers that guaranteed its neutrality the moment it thought itself menaced. Belgium never wished to exercise that right, careful as it was to maintain the same traditional attitude toward all the guaranteeing powers and to accord invariably the same confidence to their signatures and to their honor."

Germany, he adds, acts absurdly in

setting up the contention that she was

in danger of an invasion from Bel-

gium—from a military establish-

ment so weak as scarcely to be able to de-

fend itself for a few days against a sud-

den German attack.

SUBMARINES TO BE TOPIC

Eric H. Ewertz, superintendent of submarines at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, will talk on "Submarine Warfare" before the Boston U. S. C. Club at Union Hall, Boylston Street, Monday night.

Willys-Overland Motor Cars

Integrity of Value

In the Overland Big Four at \$850 and the Light Six at \$985, the luxurious and the practical are in proper balance to produce lasting satisfaction.

They exemplify the remarkable values made possible by our tremendous production.

Size does not of itself constitute greatness.

An industry is as great as its service to the public.

But size does usually constitute opportunity for service.

In the case of Overland, size originally was an indication of foresight and courage.

It constituted an opportunity to establish new values in motor cars—this was a service.

CONNELL & MCKONE CO., Distributors
PHONE BACK BAY 8370
Retail Salesroom, 533-539 Commonwealth Ave. Service Station, 109 Brookline Ave. Manchester, N. H. Branch, 1306 Elm St. Worcester Branch, 753 Main St. Lynn Branch, cor. Exchange and Spring Sts.

Light Fours	\$65
Touring	\$65
Roadster	\$63
Country Club	\$750

Big Fours	\$850
Touring	\$850
Roadster	\$835
Coupe	\$7250
Sedan	\$1450

Light Sixes	\$985
Touring	\$985
Roadster	\$970
Coupe	\$1385
Sedan	\$1385
Willys-Six	\$1385
Touring	\$1325

All prices f.o.b. Toledo
Subject to change without notice.
Made in U. S. A."

Big \$850

Light \$985

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles and Light Commercial Cars

CAMPAIGN TO REDUCE PRICE OF TEXT BOOKS

CHICAGO PLAN OF COMMITTEE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

TORONTO, Ont.—The prospect of finding employment for men past 45 years of age was started in Chicago on the 6th day of December, 1916, says an announcement by the committee of unemployment of Chicago. Its initial step was the insertion of a classified advertisement in the evening newspapers of the city, requesting that men between 45 and 65, who were able to work and who could furnish first class references, but who were unable to find work, send in their applications and a committee of business men would try to find employment for them.

The cost of paper three years ago was 4½ cents per pound, whereas the publishers now have to pay 11½ cents for the same commodity. Mr. Frank Wise, president of the Macmillan Company, and chairman of the Publishers' Section stated that a full statement of the problem has now been forwarded to Ottawa, "and we are demanding that the Government should control the price and supply of pulp in Canada, and also as regards the sale price in the United States."

M. Wise also asserted that after investigating the matter they had found that the increase by 300 per cent in the cost of pulp was nothing less than a distinct "hold-up" by the pulp-makers because the cost of production now was little more than it had been three years ago. Unless the Government appoints a special committee to investigate the pulp-making industry and regulates the prices the publishers of this country which confine their business principally to the publication of school text-books will be compelled to charge the children and parents more for them.

"We shall utilize our contract advertising space in the newspapers over the Dominion to put the matter clearly before the public if the Government fails to act," said Mr. Wise.

A point which goes to prove that the pulp men of Canada are making undue profits, the publishers claim, is from the fact that the price of paper manufactured in the United States from Canadian pulp is below the all-Canadian product approximately to the extent of the customs duty, varying from two cents to 2½ cents per pound less than the prices in this country.

MANY ADMITTED TO BAR
In the Superior Court yesterday Judge Loring admitted to the bar 93 persons who recently passed the Massachusetts bar examinations.

which is now comprised of 86 of Chicago's leading citizens, found over 2000 applications from Chicagoans, as well as many requests from citizens of other cities. The general purport of all of these letters was that the applicant was an honest, faithful and conscientious employee when he had employment, but was unable now to find employment.

The committee then requested through the press, that no more applications be sent in until it had an opportunity to examine and classify those that had been received, and try to find positions for the applicants. Since then, however, many more applications have come in, making in all up to the present time nearly 3000 applications.

After the applications had been analyzed and properly indexed, the committee set out to find employment for these men. Through the aid of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Association of Commerce, the Building Managers Association, and through Phi Sigma.

general publicity, the committee announces that upwards of 800 men have reported that they have received jobs through the efforts of this committee. The lowest wage paid was \$1 a day, and the best position was at \$125 a month. This committee finds that over 200 trades and professions are represented amongst the applicants. There are graduates of universities and colleges, men who have held high positions in this and other communities, there is practically no illiteracy, and the committee considers the quality of these men of a very high standard.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Members of the classes of 1917 and 1918 of Wellesley College will be initiated into membership in six of the college societies and fraternities tonight. The clubs receiving new members are the Shakespeare, Zeta Alpha, Agora, Tau Zeta Alpha, Alpha Kappa Chi, and Managers Association, and through Phi Sigma.

Our Annual March Sale of Raccoon Coats

Will Continue Until All Are Sold

During the month of March we shall also offer the balance of our stock of manufactured fur sets and garments at greatly reduced prices

Fall prices will be much higher. We will hold all March purchases until Fall without storage charges

Lamson & Hubbard
92 Bedford St., Boston

PRESIDENT HAS ORDERED ARMING MERCHANT SHIPS

(Continued from page one)

compliance with the international law which requires visit and search before attack.

The proclamation calling the extra session of Congress was made public at the White House Friday afternoon. Secretary Tumulty stated in connection with it that the President is convinced he has the power to arm American merchant ships and is free to exercise it at once. But so much necessary legislation is pressing for consideration that he is convinced that it is in the best interests of the country to have an early session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, whose support he will also need in all matters collateral to the defense of our merchant marine.

Three outstanding pieces of legislation which the extraordinary session will undoubtedly be called upon to consider, are the Armed Ships Bill, the Censorship Bill, and the four appropriation bills which failed of passage.

Although the President proceeds to arm merchant vessels, it is considered certain that he will ask that a bill be passed, probably not materially different from that before the last Congress. The special appropriation of \$100,000,000 carried in the bill will be needed for the expenses involved, and the President is believed to wish that full and unquestionable authority be granted by such an act as that which the "twelve willful men" defeated in the Senate. It will be recalled that in his address to the joint session when he asked for the authority provided in the Armed Ships Bill, the President stated that he undoubtedly already had the authority which he asked.

Included in the armed ships bill as before the Senate at the end of the short session, and as already reintroduced by Senator Lodge in the special session, is a provision that \$25,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 carried in the bill shall be turned over to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to cover additional demands brought by the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare for insurance on United States merchant ships.

This is the form in which that clause is expected to pass, although the bill as passed by the House at the last session specified no exact portion of the \$100,000,000 which might be used by the Bureau of War Insurance. The bill passed by both branches of Congress before the end of the short session continuing the existence of the Bureau, also carried an additional \$15,000,000 for the insurance fund, making a total of \$40,000,000 which probably soon will be available for this insurance purpose.

Censorship is considered inevitable. It is believed that with the lives of citizens at sea possibly dependent upon complete suppression of information concerning the movement of ships upon which they are sailing, it would be unwise to leave the result hanging upon the granting by the newspapers of a request that they print nothing giving such information. A single violation, it is pointed out, might do the harm.

Passage by the extra session of the remaining appropriation bills is the third of the main items of legislation which will certainly be considered. The four appropriation bills which failed to pass the Senate are the Veto, General Deficiency, Sundry Civil and Military Academy bills, each will have to be reintroduced and passed in the House.

The even alignment of Democrats and Republicans in the House is likely to cause less difficulty in the present critical situation than if international relations were stable. No prolonged delay is looked for in the organization of the House, because of the certainty that the House will feel and respond to the clear demand of the country that partisanship be subordinate to the country's need for prompt and united action. To this end, it is considered probable that the Democratic and Republican leaders will decide upon an arrangement for bipartisan organization. This will mean that committee control will not be all given to one party by clear majorities, on each committee, along with the chairmanship. It may mean that when the House first convenes the election of Champ Clark as Speaker will have been agreed upon, although this agreement probably will not be clear. It will also mean, some observers declare, that the leaders will thus eliminate the danger of a contest on the adoption of the rules, which some insist should be changed.

The proclamation of the President calling an extra session of Congress is the usual pro forma document, setting forth that public interests require that the Congress be convened in extraordinary session at 12 o'clock noon, on April 16. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session, at 12 o'clock noon on the 16th day of April, 1917, to receive such communications as may be made by the executive."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 16th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and seal of the United States of America, the ninth day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and

seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-first."

News of Sailings Barred

Secretary Daniels Makes Request of Nation's Newspapers

The Christian Science Monitor has, since Feb. 1, scrupulously refrained from publishing any information about clearances and sailings of transatlantic vessels as requested by the United States State and War departments. This policy, which is in keeping with the request of Secretary of the United States Navy Daniels, will be continued. Important and permissible news will be printed as usual in The Christian Science Monitor.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels in his statement in regard of news of the departure of ships made to the newspaper men, said:

"You have read the statement issued from the White House, and now you know that the President has the power to arm American merchant ships making trips on the seas on lawful errands, and is free to exercise it at once. I do not think you ought to ask with what guns they will be armed or how they will be manned or exactly when the power will be exercised. The Government should be trusted fully to carry out the policy announced in the best way."

"I do not think you ought to ask when the ships will be armed or print when they will sail. Today I requested every cable company in America not to send out any news about ships sailing to or from Europe. The wireless stations are under the direction of the Navy Department, and no news of sailings will go out by radio."

"I am going to request you and every newspaper and every news agency in the United States not to print any news about movement of ships, or when any of them will sail for European ports. There is no power of censorship in our country. The President does not have any authority over the press. In this time of national emergency I feel sure that every newspaper will accede to the request not to give even a hint or speculation of the sailing of American ships. Such publication might result in loss of life. As reasons are so obvious for making this request, there is confidence in Administration circles that this request will be complied with by every paper in the country.

"All patriotic Americans are ready to make sacrifice for their country in times of emergency. The press can render the highest patriotic service by refraining from printing at this time what ordinarily it would freely print."

"Inasmuch as it will be impossible to reach every paper and news agency directly, I will ask all papers to carry this request, which is made as an appeal to patriotism to all journalists and disseminators of news. The best news the readers can have is that the Government will protect the rights of America to the freedom of the seas. The publication of details can serve no good purpose and might jeopardize human life. All readers will surely applaud the papers in responding to this appeal."

Extra Session Approved

Draft of Measures Which Failed to Pass Being Made Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Activities of the Republican senators in insisting upon an extra session are now ended by the issuance of the proclamation from the White House summoning the Sixty-fifth Congress to the Capitol on April 16. Only three hours before the President issued his call, Senator McLean of Connecticut had introduced in the Senate a resolution demanding in the interests of the honor and safety of the Nation, that an extra session be called on March 26.

Both majority and minority members approve the President's action. The Republicans chiefly are pleased because they feel it desirable that they should remain in the capital, and that Congress should be in session, in view of international complications, which are believed to be rapidly nearing the ultimate.

On the other hand, the Democrats, a large number of whom would be willing enough to trust the President to deal with the international situation singlehanded, just so long as Mr. Wilson himself felt he could do so without the assistance of Congress, believe that the vast amount of highly important general legislative measures that failed in the Sixty-fourth Congress can be speedily enacted into law. In fact, the call from the White House found numerous members of Congress busy at work redrafting the measures that failed, with a view to introducing them again immediately Congress convenes.

Many members of the Senate never for a moment doubted that the President had full authority to carry out his policy of armed neutrality. Senator Lewis of Illinois placed before the new Senate this week a resolution to have the Senate affirm its belief that the Constitution gives the Executive all necessary authority without the enactment of new statutes or the repealing of archaic laws on the Federal statute books.

The meeting had been called to discuss how the Negroes might aid in the civic and social betterment of Louisville, but, under the influence of the speaker's eloquence, was transformed into patriotic demonstration. Forgetting racial and political differences, the representation of the city's Negro population registered a protest against pacifism and pledged undivided and unquestioning loyalty to "Woodrow Wilson, leader of a solidified and indissoluble Nation," who would war with Germany or any other foreign power menace the Nation. A number of white persons attended the meeting.

The committees on committees of both Republican and Democrats are engaged today in reorganizing the Senate committees with a view to perfecting the organization to enable the upper branch of Congress to start its

program next month. The Senate adjourned yesterday after a seven-minute session, until Monday noon in order that the committee reorganization might go forward unimpeded.

There are 16 new senators who must be given committee places. Then again there are 16 vacancies that must be filled. This necessitates numerous changes.

Senator Lodge Approves

Gratified at President's Act—Rogers Doubts Arming Right

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When informed of the President's call of an extra session of Congress for the middle of April, Senator Lodge expressed gratification.

"I have believed all along that Congress should be called early into extra session," said Senator Lodge, "and those who have contended that this should be done have carried their point. As to the President's authority to arm ships, there may be a difference of opinion; but we shall, of course, give him the authority when the special session meets."

Representative John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, while convinced that the President has the right to arm merchant vessels, doubts whether such vessels have the right under statutory law to accept armament. Mr. Rogers believes the statute of 1819 prohibits American merchantmen from arming in defense against vessels of a nation with which the United States is "in animity." He thinks the law of 1819 goes further than covering cases of piracy.

"In one sense," said Mr. Rogers, "Germany does not have to recognize our statutory law, but, on the other hand, she might invoke it and say such armed American ships were outlaws under our own statute and even that she had a right to make the captains and crews 'walk the plank' as pirates."

Mr. Rogers is not opposed to the arming of American merchant ships for defense, and will cooperate in any movement to clarify the situation that may be considered necessary.

Wooden Shipbuilding

Leading Constructors Are to Confer With Federal Board

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an effort to devise means to augment the construction of wooden ships for the American marine, the leading wooden shipbuilders of the country will confer on Wednesday next with the Federal Shipping Board.

In view of the present situation the shipping board is anxious to rush completion all ships now under construction and at the same time find out how well prepared the shipbuilders are to increase their tonnage.

Harvard Club Support

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Harvard Club of New York, with a membership of 5000 men, at a special meeting expressed its hearty approval of the President's action in severing relations with Germany and pledges its support "in the most prompt and vigorous action that can be taken" to protect the honor of the country and the lives and rights of its citizens on the sea.

The Hon. Joseph H. Choate, 52, president emeritus of the club, cited the attitude of President A. Lawrence Lowell and Bishop William Lawrence as "worthy of being followed by all Harvard men and said Congress should now, "without unnecessary delay, enact measures to rescue our commerce and National rights from the present intolerable peril."

The following committee was appointed to represent the club in the patriotic mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, March 22: Francis R. Appleton, '75, president; Evert Janzen Wendell, '82, vice-president; Langdon P. Marvin, '98, secretary; W. Prentiss, '88, treasurer; Charles S. Fairchild, '63; Theodore Roosevelt, '80; Robert Bacon, '80; Thomas W. Scully, '90; and Edwin G. Merrill, '95.

Resolutions denouncing the course of the German Government and calling upon President Wilson "to exercise at once all the power in his office in the assertion and maintenance of American rights, both on land and sea," were adopted also at a meeting of Yale alumni here last night.

The resolutions urged Congress "to make provision forthwith, for compulsory universal military service and for the full and effective equipment and arming of all our forces, civil, economic, naval and military."

LOUISVILLE NEGROES PLEDGE LOYALTY

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—"America has no braver defender, the Stars and Stripes no stancher champion, President Wilson no more loyal citizen than the Negro people."

This declaration, made by Dr. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, and Louisville Negro writer, lecturer and leader of national influence, was received with an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm by several hundred prominent Negroes during a mass meeting recently at the Chestnut Street Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

The meeting had been called to discuss how the Negroes might aid in the civic and social betterment of Louisville, but, under the influence of the speaker's eloquence, was transformed into patriotic demonstration.

Forgetting racial and political differences, the representation of the city's Negro population registered a protest against pacifism and pledged undivided and unquestioning loyalty to "Woodrow Wilson, leader of a solidified and indissoluble Nation."

He would war with Germany or any other foreign power menace the Nation.

STONE TO STAY IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Senate Committee on Committees Decides to Continue Filibuster in Office

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator William J. Stone of Missouri will be continued at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

The Committee on Committees of that body yesterday afternoon ignored the widespread demand for the retirement of Mr. Stone and placed his name at the head of the organization which will have general charge of legislation relating to the foreign affairs of the Government.

The question of Mr. Stone's fitness to hold the office, in view of his openly antagonistic attitude toward the foreign policy of the Government, was not discussed at the session of the Committee on Committees. No senator made protest against Mr. Stone.

INCREASE IN TOY INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1859 a Dozen Factories Sufficed—Now the Number Has Grown 2317 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If one may use statistics as a guide, the American child of today is a well-amused being compared with, say, his grandfather's childhood, says a Commerce report treating of United States toy manufacture. In his grandfather's time—that is, back in 1859, to use a census year—an even dozen toy establishments sufficed to meet the demand for American factory-made toys, to which some \$353,000 worth of foreign toys was added. Since that year, with a growth in population of but 219 per cent, the number of establishments in the United States where toys are made has increased by 2317 per cent, the number of wage earners employed therein by 4381 per cent, the capital invested in toy manufacture by 11,950 per cent, the wages paid by 7739 per cent, the cost of materials by 8081 per cent, the value of the products by 7377 per cent, the imports by 2336 per cent and the per capita expenditure for toys by 1165 per cent.

The articles made by establishments assigned in census enumerations to "toys and games" are numerous. They include indoor ball games, children's vehicles and swings, checkers, dominoes, dolls, stuffed animals, stereoscopic views, toy furniture and utensils, various card and other games, playground goods, toy building blocks, croquet sets, toy drums, jigsaw and other puzzles, hobbyhorses and rocking horses, kites, magic lanterns and slides, magical apparatus, tricks, and novelties, masks, mechanical toys, toy railways, engines and cars, and toy savings banks.

In addition to the products covered by the table above, toys and games to the value of \$1,156,411 were reported for 1909 by establishments in other industries, principally "foundry and machine-shop products" and "printing and publishing." On the other hand, there is considerable overlapping between "toys and games" and such industries as "paper goods, not elsewhere specified," "leather goods," "fancy articles, not elsewhere specified," "boxes, fancy, and paper," "carriages and sleds, children's," and "wood, turned and carved," the amount of which was not always disclosed by the returns.

The United Kingdom and Canada have been the best customers for American-made toys. Many other markets show an interest in the playthings that American ingenuity has devised, but this interest is small and scattering. The United States Bureau of the Census has no figures later than those for 1914 relating to the output of American toy factories, but a substantial expansion of the industry since then is indicated by the fact that, despite a great falling off in imports and a material increase in exports, there was no lack of toys to meet the holiday demand of 1916.

COSTLY SCHEME LAID OUT FOR ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A report of plans for the industrial, commercial and municipal development of St. Louis, prepared by five of the foremost engineers in the city, was submitted to the St. Louis Commercial Club at a recent meeting in the St. Louis Club, says the Globe Democrat. The cost of all construction proposed by the commission was estimated at \$62,000,000. The report of the engineers will be considered in a joint meeting of the boards of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce, who will set about devising ways for their consummation.

PRINCE RUPERT FISH TRAWLING A SUCCESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports from the United States Consul in British Columbia says that the success of trawling as a means of taking deep sea fish seems to be assured. It would appear as if Hecate Straits, between the mainland of Northern British Columbia and the Queen Charlotte Islands, will lend itself to this system.

One of the large cold storage plants has ventured into the field here, and with evident success. A steamer of the company's fleet has been specially equipped for this work and is now making regular trips to the fishing grounds. On its last trip this vessel came back with 60,000 pounds, which

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

New England's Greatest Cash Store



We invite you
and your friends
to attend.

SPRING—1917 Fashion Revue and Millinery Opening

MONDAY — TUESDAY — THURSDAY
March 12 March 13 March 15

LIVING MODELS from The "BLUE PARADISE" and "MISS SPRINGTIME"

All the new authentic style creations from the leading makers of the country will be shown

THIRD FLOOR

MUSIC Commences at 2 P. M.

is regarded as a good catch for the four or five days it was out.

The fish gathered in by the trawl are of many varieties. A large proportion are soles and similar fish, including flounders. Lemon sole, the best variety, are quite numerous.

Among other valuable fish taken is the whiting, which is being split and smoked at the local cold storage plants.

In this form, as prepared under the direction of an expert, the fish can scarcely be distinguished by the returns.

Employees of America, was convicted yesterday as one of the men who set off a bomb which wrecked a subway station during the traction strike here last

ALIENS' STATUS IN WAR TIME IN UNITED STATES

International Rules Which Apply to Persons and Property and How They Are Generally Carried Out in Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The position, in time of war, of aliens of enemy nationality who reside in the United States is a question of peculiar interest to a city of such a cosmopolitan population as this. Edwin M. Borchard, formerly of the State Department, points out that in the case of merchants and commercial houses, nationals of an enemy State, the United States has concluded treaties with most of the important foreign countries granting a limited period of time, from six months to a year, for the liquidation of their business and the removal of their property. In the case of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits, such as farmers, mechanics, artisans, scholars and persons in similar employments, provision is usually made for their unmolested residence.

In a discussion of this question in the current Americans, Mr. Borchard says it would be well, hereafter, to avoid the disastrous consequences illustrated by the present practice of numerous belligerents in Europe, by concluding international conventions by which the private property of citizens of enemy states should not be subject to sequestration or liquidation or compulsory alienation, except as this measure may apply to citizens or neutrals.

"It is a general rule," he continues, "rigorously enforced, except for the grant of special licenses, that trading or business dealings between enemies situated in belligerent countries are prohibited during the war. Property found violating the rule is subject to confiscation. The ordinary difficulties are increased by the various tests of enemy character applied to the ownership of property engaged in the forbidden trade. Until England found it expedient in this war to depart from and extend the old-established rules of Anglo-American law, the test of enemy character under that law for purposes of trading and maritime capture was not the nationality of the owner of the vessel or cargo, the continental rule, but the trade domicile of the owner; the country, enemy or neutral, in which the business was carried on furnished the test of enemy character, and not the nationality of the owners of the business. In addition, England has now adopted the continental rule of nationality as a further test of enemy character."

The prohibition of intercourse between enemies has important effects upon the legal relations of nationals of the enemy State and particularly upon their contractual relations. All contracts entered into after the outbreak of the war are void and incapable of enforcement at any time. Those concluded before the war are not void, but their enforcement is suspended until the conclusion of peace.

Strict interpretation of the law requires that insured subjects of one enemy State cannot pay insurance premiums to corporations of the other belligerent. Only by special contractual arrangements could the consequent danger of a forfeiture of the policy be foreseen and averted. The principal of policies cannot be paid during the war by the company to an enemy subject, although payable and enforceable after the war.

"There is no reason why war should cancel or even suspend valuable patent rights owned by citizens of either belligerent party in the country of the other. Yet, under existing practice, the enjoyment of such rights is usually suspended and the owners' consent not asked for the transfer of the right of manufacture under the patent to others, on conditions of various kinds—either collection of royalties, arbitrarily fixed, for the benefit of the true owner, or perhaps the reservation of the owners' right to sue for damages after the war."

Existing commercial partnerships between nationals of enemy states are dissolved by the outbreak of war.

"The property of the citizens of an enemy State found within the belligerent's own territory may in strict law be confiscated. Modern practice, however, has practically abrogated this rule and substituted one that such property is inviolable."

The status of ships in port at the outbreak of war has been covered in a measure by Convention VI of the second Hague Conference, by which the signatory states have agreed that it is desirable that they should be allowed to depart and to proceed, after being furnished with a pass, direct to their port of destination or any other port indicated. But a merchant ship which, owing to circumstances of force majeure, was unable to leave the enemy port within a given period, or which was not allowed to leave, cannot be confiscated. Such a vessel may only be detained without payment of compensation, but subject to the obligation of restoration after the war; or it may be requisitioned by the Government under payment of compensation."

PERU UPRISE NOT REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State department says it is without official word today concerning a reported uprising in Peru, and said that the last word it had received was concerning the assassination of two Peruvian deputies.

LEGISLATURE IS CALLED TO MAKE GEORGIA BONE DRY

Governor Harris, Uncertain As to Probable Action of His Successor, Urges Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Harris has called an extra session of the General Assembly to meet on March 20, for the passage of legislation making Georgia "bone dry." The Governor states that if Georgia is to get "bone dry" prohibition under the amendments to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, she must provide for it herself.

In addition, large stores of liquor in neighboring states which must be rushed to market before July 1, the date upon which the Reed amendment becomes effective, will come into Georgia, the Governor believes, unless this State passes "bone dry" legislation immediately.

The Legislature as at present constituted is a prohibition body, and "dry" leaders believe that if Georgia is to be made "bone dry" the present Legislature will have to do it, for the sentiment of the coming General Assembly on prohibition is uncertain, and Governor-Elect Hugh Dorsey, who takes office in June, has gone on record as opposed to a change in the State prohibition laws without a popular referendum.

Governor Harris, in a statement on the situation, declares that prohibition is now the conceded policy of the State, and he looks for quick action in the passage of the desired "bone dry" statutes.

Washington Dry Law

Definition of Bootlegger and Jointist Novel Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The "bone-dry" law, passed by the House without debate and by the Senate with but six dissenting votes, has been signed by Gov. Ernest Lister, and will become effective 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature, or June 6, unless held up by referendum petitions.

The Washington "bone-dry" law is considered to be the last word in prohibition legislation. The act prohibits the manufacture, sale, reception, possession or handling of any intoxicating liquors other than alcohol.

A unique feature of the bill is a definition of the terms "jointist" and "bootlegger." A "jointist," as so defined, is a person who maintains a place where liquor is sold, and a "bootlegger" is one who sells liquor without any place of business. Persons convicted of either offense incur a term in the penitentiary. Under the referendum the matter can be referred to the next election by petition. It will require 22,556 voters' signatures to put the issue to a vote of the people.

Liquor Selling on Trains

Anti-Saloon League Attempts Arrest of Railroad Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, states that he has sworn out, before Justice Dudley Toll Hill of Glenville, Schenectady County, a complaint as the basis for a warrant for the arrest of Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad, the particular alleged offense being the sale of two bottles of intoxicants, which, it is said, were carried off in the original packages. The object of the league is to stop the violation of the law and the selling of liquor on trains and to secure the settlement of the legal questions involved.

"This action," says the league, "is the answer to the efforts of the New York Central to break down the dry laws of the State by the inclusion in Senate Leader Brown's excise bill, of a provision to legalize the sale of liquor on trains in dry territory."

Dry Plans in Texas

Legislative Failure to Be Followed by Amendment Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—All efforts to have the Legislature of Texas submit a constitutional amendment providing for state-wide prohibition, in accord with the instructions of the voters of Texas in the Democratic primary last July, so far have failed, and the submission leaders in the House and Senate are looking to other means of bringing prohibition to this State.

The House for the third time voted on the resolution to submit the state-wide prohibition amendment, and for the third time failed to give the measure the two-thirds majority required for final passage. The final vote on the resolution was 93 to 14. Ninety-five votes constitute a two-thirds majority and are required for final passage of a resolution submitting a constitutional amendment. This vote was on engrossment of the resolution, and there will be another vote, but prohibition leaders in the House admit that there is little hope for a different result when the resolution is put on final passage.

In view of the apparent defeat of efforts to have the people of Texas vote on submission from this source, submission leaders are laying their plans for a constitutional convention which would redraft the State Constitution, the only change being the insertion of the provision for state-wide prohibition. There is a feeling here in South

BRAZIL RICH IN HERDS OF FINE CATTLE

Industry Developing Rapidly in Southern Sections With Introduction of Improved Methods and Care

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTO ALEGRE, Rio Grande do Sul—"Brazil is forming races of its own—both of men and of cattle." Such was the summary of things which the sturdy President of the State of Rio Grande do Sul gave to the writer, after journeying for days across the vast undulating stretches of hills and plains and rivers which form the basis of the most natural cattle country of the world. Rio Grande do Sul, the most southern of the Brazilian states, is a surprise to travelers. Unlike the flat lands of Argentina, here one finds a smiling land of hills and lakes, and a campo dotted by farmhouses set loftily upon hill tops shaded and enhanced by luxuriant semi-tropical trees and flower gardens. It is a veritable land of promise, and the signs of its future can be read in the grazing herds of fat cattle, the waving corn fields, and the thrifty homes of the gauchos, the ever-present water brooks and a climate as equitable and fair as the Northern June.

As one winds about these rolling hills and lakes on the Railway of Brazil, which now penetrates many parts of this State, the constant wonder is that the riches of such a country were not discovered and utilized long ago. Why are there but a million and a half inhabitants in this great free and fertile commonwealth? Why have the fifteen or twenty million head of cattle, estimated to exist in this section of Brazil, not been discovered before by the Swifts and Ammons of the world? Judging from the rich fields of wheat, barley, rye and corn which are seen, this Brazilian southland is capable of most anything agriculturally speaking. Why has the light of its varied resources been hid under a bushel?

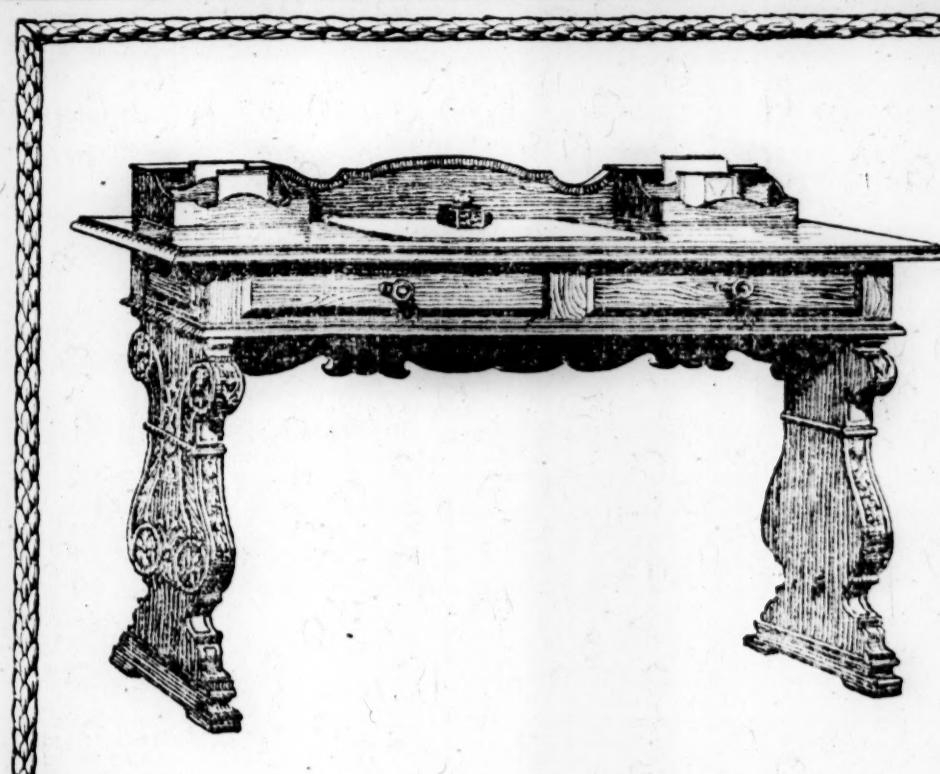
In answer to such queries which the writer put to officials and land owners in Porto Alegre, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul and other flourishing towns of this new but old country, the answer usually ran as follows: "We have needed population. Roads have been wanting until comparatively recently. A means to utilize our cattle, such as the big 'frigorificos' common in Argentina, which would stimulate our people to the care and higher cultivation of the herds, have only just begun to appear here. Then too, Brazil has had such limitless riches; it has been so easy to live here in a land of fruits and sunshine; there has not been the need or the inclination toward industry by a people who have lived so easily on booms and ready loans from Europe."

It is for such reasons as these that Brazil now finds herself on the threshold of one of the greatest developments that have yet marked her rather picturesque progress. She believes, and with good right to the belief, that she is to become the great cattle country of the earth; that Rio Grande do Sul will lead, and that Mata Grossa and other inland states will follow. Already five big frigorifico firms are establishing plants in this South Brazil, and several of them are in the beginning making arrangements to use 1000 cattle a day, leading in the industry that promises to eclipse anything that Australia, Argentina or the United States have accomplished in this business of feeding the world.

The day of Southern Brazil is just dawning. There is a spirit of getting ready throughout these immense domains. It was the writer's privilege to travel on the Brazil Railway for more than 4000 miles through these awakening Southern States. He found this really great railway rehabilitating itself under new American management. A road that only recently was placed in the receiver's hands is now showing profit in these Southern States. A visit to the great docks in Rio Grande do Sul, where acres of reclaimed land and extensive cement buildings, recently erected at enormous cost, reveal the hopes of this corporation, to be realized as they think, in the comparatively near future. The colonization scheme of this road which is distributing land to Germans, Italians and Brazilian farmers all along its line was investigated. New flour mills were visited, as were great lumber camps where logs weighing 2½ tons were converted into lumber to be sent to Argentina and Uruguay; the rate of production being in these modern saw mills a log a minute. In Rio Grande do Sul there is a great woolen and cotton mill, where ponchos, and various kinds of cotton and woolen goods are being turned out on a large scale from Brazilian cotton and wool. The proof is seen that thrifty European peasants are capable, in a new country, of building up flourishing municipalities, surrounding themselves with modern improvements, well paved streets and other improvements.

The people are making extensive plans for the great Cattle Congress to be held next May, the first formidable gathering of its kind known to Brazil. The National Society of Agriculture is behind it. Even the Federal politicians have broken over their conservatism and are joining heartily in the plans. There is going to be a new census of Brazilian cattle, and men from all parts of the country who are interested in land and stock, are to be present to attend lectures and to discuss these new and vital problems. Undoubtedly this congress will mark an epoch in a land where the cattle business has been carried on in a more or less primitive and feudal fashion.

There is a feeling here in South



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NEWS PRINT PAPER ECONOMY ADVISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—News print paper price arbitration, undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission, will succeed, in the opinion of the commission, only if publishers practice the closest economies in the use of paper. Blank agreement forms sent to publishers throughout the country inform them that to benefit by the price-fixing plan they must not only consent to relinquish 5 per cent of their paper requirements, but must agree to discontinue return privileges and must buy additional paper only to meet the most urgent needs.

The commission expects to go ahead with its plans as soon as enough publishers come into the arrangement to make it practicable. The price-fixing proposal, as advanced by manufacturers, will be operative for six months. The commission has set a price of \$2.50, but in its notice to publishers says this price will be tried first for three months and then if found too low, will be readjusted.

To insure that small publishers get paper, the commission is working on a plan under which manufacturers will sell to them first the paper released by large publishers.

LAND FOR CHICAGO GARDENS

CHICAGO, Ill.—More than 150 acres of land have been offered for the use of Chicagoans who wish to combat the high cost of living by raising their own garden truck, says the Journal. Offers of additional land were made tentatively by Edward G. Cowdery, president of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company; Henry G. Zander, a real estate agent; Jacob Neuburger and several others. Back yard gardening was urged by a number of civic societies. Mayor Thompson has sent for samples of rice from the Southern Rice Growers Association of Beaumont, Tex., which offered to supply Chicago with all the rice it could consume at 3¾ cents a pound.

CITRUS CROP SURVEY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The final survey of the 1916-17 shipping season for oranges and lemons, submitted by citrus fruit experts to the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroad traffic chiefs, shows that the big traffic in its various phases will be a total of \$50,000,000 gross, of which the railroads, in freight charges, will receive one third and the orange growers and distributors the other two-thirds. The cities are chiefly interested in this clause.

HONOLULU HARBOR WORK

HONOLULU, H. T.—That the Honolulu harbor improvements are 84 per cent completed, and at a cost of 74 per cent of the original estimate of cost, is asserted in report upon river and harbor improvements in the District of Hawaii, received from the Government Printing Office, says the Star-Bulletin. It was prepared by Maj. R. R. Raymond of the corps of engineers.



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CLEARING HOUSE ORGANIZED BY KANSAS CITIES

Bureau Where Reliable Information and Fresh Ideas on Municipal Affairs Can Be Obtained Promptly by Its Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The cities of Kansas have organized a municipal clearing house where information and ideas regarding city government can be obtained quickly and impartially. Suppose a city of 12,000 inhabitants wants to know how the other cities handle the garbage question and what are the best methods of handling the wastes of the city. In years past it was customary to write to some company that sold garbage plants or took contracts for garbage disposal. Then the mayors and councilmen were given trips at the expense of the company to see plants of this company. With the clearing house plan the mayor will write to the bureau, and just as fast as the information can be compiled the mayor will be given the history of the garbage contracts of other cities, with letters from city officials, business men and residents as to how the different plans work and which seems the most satisfactory.

The clearing house will under the direction of H. C. Talbot of the Kansas University political economy department. Students of municipal government will be sent out by the university to gather information about the way different cities are governed, and to get figures and facts about municipal problems.

Practically every Kansas city of the first and second class and several of the third class have joined the bureau. They are charged a fee of \$5 for cities of 1000 population or less to \$40 for cities of over 50,000 population. The payment of this fee entitles any city council or commission to any information the officials may desire regarding city government in any of the other cities of the State.

The university does not make any charge for the work and the fees are to be used in paying the expenses of the students who make the investigations.

The problems of municipal government will be made a new course of study at the school for the benefit of those who want special work in governing cities.

RUTGERS VS. N. Y. UNIVERSITY

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Rutgers College gymnasium team will take part in its last home competition of the winter this evening when it meets the New York University gymnasts.

CONSERVATION CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The conservation of the forests in the anthracite region, which for many years have been mercilessly denuded for timber for mining purposes, was the object of a convention held at Hotel Allen recently, says the North American. A campaign committee was appointed. The Schuylkill County commissioners pledged the aid of this county in checking fires and restoring the forests.

PRIMARIES FOR THE CONVENTION TO COME APRIL 3

Closing of Time for Withdrawal of Candidates for Delegate Show Large Number of Eliminations to Be Necessary

With the closing of the period for withdrawing nomination papers by candidates for delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention at 5 p. m. yesterday, it became certain that a State-wide primary will have to be held April 3 to eliminate some of the candidates for delegate-at-large and some of the district candidates. The candidates remaining after the primary will compete at the special election of convention delegates May 1. The convention will convene at the State House Wednesday, June 6.

There are now 322 candidates for the 329 seats in the convention. None of the 52 candidates for the 16 delegate-at-large seats withdrew. Several candidates withdrew in the congressional districts and about a score in the representative districts. Two withdrawals in the Twelfth Congressional District yesterday obviate the necessity of a primary contest there. The two who dropped out are George J. Wall and John N. Levins.

The only congressional district candidates who will need to participate in the primary are those in the Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth districts. About 105 of the representative districts will be included in the primary, and, of course, the 52 candidates for delegate-at-large, whose names have already been made public.

The candidates in the three congressional districts participating in the primary are as follows:

Eighth District — Theodore Eaton, Wakefield; Charles C. Willard, Cambridge; Everett C. Benton, Belmont; Harry N. Stearns, Cambridge; Wilton B. Fay, Medford; Claude L. Allen, Melrose; Lawrence G. Brooks, Medford; Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge; Harry A. Penniman, George A. Goodwin, Cambridge; James A. Cotting, Medford; John Q. A. Brackett, Arlington.

Eleventh District — John T. Kennedy, Francis J. Hogan, John J. Walsh, John A. Kelliher, John J. O'Hare, Samuel H. Borofsky, Francis R. Bangs, Alfred P. Russell Jr., John T. Wheelwright, Daniel W. Lane, Peter A. Murray, Charles B. Fay, John J. Conway, Boston; George Fred Williams, Brookline.

Thirteenth District — Nathaniel A. Francis, Brookline; Samuel L. Powers, Newton; Walter Hartstone, Boston; Henry S. Dennison, Framingham; Courtenay Crocker, Sudbury; Robert Luce, Waltham; Frederick P. Fish, Brookline; Frederick L. Anderson, Newton; Daniel J. Daley, Brookline; Charles S. Bird Jr., Walpole; Walton A. Green, Weston.

At the primary, each voter will mark his ballot for as many candidates as there are delegates to be sent to the convention from the district, and the candidates equal to twice this number who receive the highest totals at the primary will be candidates at the election May 1. Since four delegates are to be sent from each congressional district, a voter may ballot for four of the candidates at the primary election. The eight receiving the highest totals will have their names on the election ballot.

In like manner, voters throughout the State will at the primary mark crosses opposite the names of 16 of the 52 candidates for delegate-at-large. The 32, twice the number to be elected, receiving the highest totals will be the candidates for delegate-at-large at the election.

The plan to be followed in the representative districts which participate in the primary election is the same. Where a district is to send one delegate, the voter will mark one cross at the primary and the two candidates standing highest will compete for the single delegate seat at the election. Where a district is to send two delegates, the contest at the primary will be narrowed to four candidates, who will compete at the election.

It was provided in the act creating the Constitutional Convention that no primaries were to be held for districts where the number of candidates at the present time is less than three times the number to be elected to the convention from these districts. Hence, there will be no primaries in 13 of the 16 congressional districts and many of the representative districts, the number of candidates being less than three times the number to be chosen at the election.

A total of 320 delegates will be sent to the convention, 16 from the State at-large, four from each of the 16 congressional districts and 240 from the representative districts.

In a limited number of districts there is no opposition to the candidates who have filed nomination papers. These candidates and their districts are as follows: Jerome Smith of Provincetown, third Barnstable; Charles Giddings, Great Barrington, sixth Berkshire; Dwight F. Lane, Dighton, fifth Bristol; William J. Look, Tisbury, first Dukes; Edward R. Hale, Haverhill, second Essex; Augustus P. Loring, Beverly, twentieth Essex; Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield, third Franklin; Thomas W. Kenefick, Palmer, first Hampden; John L. Kilburn, Springfield, sixth Hampden; Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, fourth Hampshire; Edward J. Robbins, Chelmsford, eleventh Middlesex; George F. Willett, Norwood, eighth Norfolk; Robert T. DeLano, Wareham, sixth Plymouth; Daniel H. Coakley, Boston, twenty-sixth Suffolk; Clarence W. Hobbs, Worcester, thirteenth Worcester; Josiah B. Shattuck, Worcester, fourteenth Worcester, and Frank F. Dresser, Worcester, twenty-second Worcester.

BOSTON SCHOOL GARDEN WORK TO BEGIN IN APRIL

Preparatory Course for Teachers Desiring to Take It Up to Open at Normal School

School gardens in Boston are expected to be put in actual operation the first week in April, the budget passed by the School Committee on Thursday having made provision for its introduction into the system. As previously announced, they will be on a pre-vocational basis. The school gardens will probably be limited to 10 or a dozen districts, according to the amount of available land, but these are expected to result in some 2000 home gardens, the school gardens to be used merely as laboratories.

In order to insure the vocational direction of the work the superintendent is looking for a man to place in direct charge of it who is not only a graduate of an agricultural institution but one who has had several years of experience in teaching agriculture vocationally. The gardens themselves will be under the immediate charge of a local teacher and during the summer vacation of a local student visitor.

A preparatory course for teachers wishing to take up this work will begin at the Normal School next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It will be given through the cooperation of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. The first lecture will be on soils and will be followed successively by lectures on fertilizers, seeds and sowing, weeds and insects, garden planning, vegetables, flowers. Two of the lectures will be given by H. M. Thompson, extension agent of the college for market gardens in the district of Greater Boston.

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In a limited number of districts there is no opposition to the candidates who have filed nomination papers. These candidates and their districts are as follows: Jerome Smith of Provincetown, third Barnstable; Charles Giddings, Great Barrington, sixth Berkshire; Dwight F. Lane, Dighton, fifth Bristol; William J. Look, Tisbury, first Dukes; Edward R. Hale, Haverhill, second Essex; Augustus P. Loring, Beverly, twentieth Essex; Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield, third Franklin; Thomas W. Kenefick, Palmer, first Hampden; John L. Kilburn, Springfield, sixth Hampden; Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, fourth Hampshire; Edward J. Robbins, Chelmsford, eleventh Middlesex; George F. Willett, Norwood, eighth Norfolk; Robert T. DeLano, Wareham, sixth Plymouth; Daniel H. Coakley, Boston, twenty-sixth Suffolk; Clarence W. Hobbs, Worcester, thirteenth Worcester; Josiah B. Shattuck, Worcester, fourteenth Worcester, and Frank F. Dresser, Worcester, twenty-second Worcester.

At the primary, each voter will mark his ballot for as many candidates as there are delegates to be sent to the convention from the district, and the candidates equal to twice this number who receive the highest totals at the primary will be candidates at the election May 1. Since four delegates are to be sent from each congressional district, a voter may ballot for four of the candidates at the primary election. The eight receiving the highest totals will have their names on the election ballot.

In like manner, voters throughout the State will at the primary mark crosses opposite the names of 16 of the 52 candidates for delegate-at-large. The 32, twice the number to be elected, receiving the highest totals will be the candidates for delegate-at-large at the election.

The plan to be followed in the representative districts which participate in the primary election is the same. Where a district is to send one delegate, the voter will mark one cross at the primary and the two candidates standing highest will compete for the single delegate seat at the election. Where a district is to send two delegates, the contest at the primary will be narrowed to four candidates, who will compete at the election.

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ASST. SECRETARY ROOSEVELT IS AT BOSTON MEETING

Navy Department Official Attends Conference on Proposed New England Coast Defense Patrol of Motor Boats

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was in conference with officials of the Navy and Naval Reserve at the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning. The Assistant Secretary came in the place of Secretary Daniels who had been expected. With naval officers he outlined in detail plans for the defense of the First Naval District by a "mosquito fleet" of armed motor boats, assured New England that sufficient aid would be given by the department and declared that between 4000 and 5000 men must be enlisted to man mine layers, mine sweepers, patrol boats, radio boats, and other pieces of coast defense equipment.

After the session at the Navy Yard the assistant secretary went directly to the Harvard Club where he was the guest of members of the class of '04 which organization he will attempt to enlist in coast defense work.

Under the supervision of Mr. Roosevelt, it was planned to open immediately a training school for men of the coast defense, tentatively to be established at the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead. Another will be established somewhere on the Maine coast.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived at the Navy Yard at 9 o'clock this morning and was escorted by a guard of 40 marines to the meeting chamber. There he went into executive session with Capts. E. R. Rush, commanding; R. C. Hasbrouck, G. H. Burrage, C. W. Cole and Lieut.-Com. W. S. Riggle, and G. R. Marvel, director of operations. To these were added Harry K. White, Richard S. Russel, Nathaniel S. Ayer and Robert W. Emmons 2d of the Civilian Aid. These men, in order to sit at the session, were first examined by Commander E. G. Mitchell and became officers of the United States Naval Reserve, with the rank of lieutenant.

Plans were made to have one of the large scout cruisers touch at several points along the New England coast to assist civilians in organizing the large defense movement. Shortly after the session today the Lynx sailed to Gloucester, where rallies will take place tonight. This is one of the first coast patrol ships.

After the session at the Harvard Club Mr. Roosevelt will leave for New York, where in a conference at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the same procedure will be gone through with to prepare the Second Naval District, Chatham, Mass., to the Delaware Capes.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, has been invited to attend the conference of New England governors at the State House Tuesday afternoon, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut executives will meet there at 4 o'clock with Governor McCall.

Meeting at the State House next Tuesday afternoon at the same time that the governors of New England states are in conference with Governor McCall to consider cooperative preparedness, 400 men, recently appointed as a State-wide subcommittee on recruiting, will confer with the Committee on Public Safety. New means whereby recruiting in Army, Navy and National Guard may be stimulated in every town and city of the State will be discussed. This meeting will be held in room 436.

A call has been issued for men who will prepare to take examinations as civilian candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps. These examinations will be held in Boston and Springfield on June 10, at which time there will be nearly 150 vacancies to be filled. Candidates must be citizens of the United States and must pass successfully a rigid physical examination and an examination in English grammar, rhetoric, geography, general history, Constitution of the United States, arithmetic, algebra and plane geometry. They will serve a probationary two years before appointment. The base pay of a second lieutenant is \$1700 a year.

A decision of the War Department received yesterday afternoon means a distinct loss of available men for service in some instances. The department made valid discharges of officers and men which were issued last September by mistake for retirement from active service papers. Some of the discharges given by mistake were returned, and the proper papers were substituted. The holders of others were satisfied to retain them. Yesterday's decision will allow these men to remain discharged from service.

Last night at 7:15 o'clock occurred the first call-to-army test for the Cambridge Boy Scouts and the response could have been no more prompt and satisfactory. If the boys had been waiting for the emergency call, By arrangement with the city it was announced a week ago that the call would be "4-4-4-4" by the fire alarm service. Thirty minutes after the call was sounded, 106 Cambridge scouts and their officers were standing at attention with full equipment in the Hemenway Gymnasium, Peabody Square. Twenty-nine arrived and reported a few minutes afterward.

The boys had no warning or hint whatever, and the quick response was remarkable, especially as in some districts of the city the sound of the fire signal is very indistinct. No sooner had the last bell of the call sounded, however, than boys were seen rushing from doors, pulling on their jackets as they ran, while throngs of others



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Sergt. Ernest L. Carlson of U.S. Marine Corps talking to possible recruits on Boston Common

started forth in full scout uniform, knapsacks included.

Ormond E. Loomis, executive of the Greater Boston district, arrived at mobilization headquarters at 8:20 and addressed the boys, congratulating them for their earnestness and alertness. He confessed that he knew just when the alarm was to be sent out, and that he sat at his home, 17 Willard Street, listening for it, but failed to hear the signal.

The boy to carry off the honors for being first to arrive, was Philip Collett of Troop 2. He rushed into the gymnasium just 10 minutes after the call was sent out. Later in the evening the boys were dispersed to deliver posters for the Governor's Committee on Public Safety.

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REPORTS FILED BY COMMITTEES IN THE SENATE

The following committee reports were filed in the Massachusetts Senate today:

Legal Affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill providing that fees charged by employment agencies shall not be greater than one half of the first week's wages earned by the person placed in a job. Representatives Foley, Granfield and Lynch dissent.

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Legal Affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill to place the control and supervision of free and private employment agencies under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Labor and Industries. Representative Foley dissents.

Legal Affairs—A bill to permit junk dealers to sell "any new, or unused, or worn article or material," the present law specifically prohibiting it. Representatives Foley and Butterworth dissent.

Insurance—A bill to permit title insurance companies to insure persons against the insufficiency of mortgages or against loss under a mortgage by an insurer and to permit them to deal in real estate.

Insurance—Reference to the next General Court on the bill to give the Insurance Commission authority to approve the rates of fire insurance companies.

Metropolitan Affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill authorizing the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board to construct and maintain a portion of Beacon Street in Boston.

Banks and Banking—Reference to the next Legislature on the bill giving foreign insurance the right to act as executor or trustee under a will in Massachusetts, providing the same right is extended to Massachusetts by the State in which the foreign company is located and providing also that the Bank Commission at the time is the attorney for the foreign company seeking the privilege.

Banks and Banking—Leave to withdraw on the bill prohibiting trust companies from holding more than 10 per cent of the stock of a national bank.

Banks and Banking—A bill that savings banks be permitted to hold deposits of more than \$1000 if the same are trust funds of cities or towns.

Metropolitan Affairs—Leave to withdraw on the Mancoffitz bill to amend the cellar basement law of the city of Boston.

Insurance—Leave to withdraw on the petition of Roger Sherman Hoar to incorporate the Annuity Company of Massachusetts.

Metropolitan Affairs—No legislation necessary on the report of the Public Service Commission regarding the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure.

Public Lighting—No legislation necessary on the annual report of the gas and electric light commissioners.

WHEATON CLUB REUNION

Members of the New England Wheaton Club met in the Hotel Vendome, Boston, this afternoon for a reunion of the classes graduated between 1895 and 1905. Entertainment was furnished by members of the freshman class in expression assisted by a musical program. There will be a rally of all the State clubs this evening in the school gymnasium. Brief addresses will be given by Elsie H. Murchie, president of the Student Government Association; Amelia F. Goold, president of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Martha H. H. Goddard, president of the Athletic Association. The Wheaton basketball team plays Radcliffe this afternoon in the gymnasium.

STONE INVITATION WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J.—Plans to have Senator Stone speak in this city have been abandoned. Some time ago at the request of the Board of Trade, Congressman Browning invited the Senator to make an address at a big shad dinner next May. Mr. Stone made no definite promise to do so, but asked the Congressman to see him about the matter later, when he would tell him if he could arrange to speak. Since the filibuster against the bill to arm ships in the United States Senate it was decided that it would be inadvisable to have the Senator come here.

DEBATE IN ANNOUNCED

At a meeting to be held by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange in Young's Hotel next Thursday evening James F. J. Cavanaugh of Everett, chairman of the recess committee to investigate liability insurance and Senate chairman of the Judiciary Committee will meet a representative of the insurance interests from New York in a debate on the following question:

"Resolved: That the present system of doing workmen's compensation insurance in Massachusetts by stock and mutual companies should be retained."

SHOE WORKERS GET INCREASE

BROCKTON, Mass.—A 10 per cent increase in wages is granted by the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association, embodying the heads of practically every shoe manufacturing concern in Brockton, in a circular directed to the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. More than 13,000 shoe workers are affected by the sweeping increase. Saturday half holidays the year round are also granted.

The boys had no warning or hint whatever, and the quick response was remarkable, especially as in some districts of the city the sound of the fire signal is very indistinct. No sooner had the last bell of the call sounded, however, than boys were seen rushing from doors, pulling on their jackets as they ran, while throngs of others

FREE PRESS IS LOYAL, DEAN TELLS COLLEGIANS

Missouri Editorial Expert Tells Editors That "Yellow" Journalism Is Passing

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism of the University of Missouri, told a group of Minnesota editors and others recently that recent events proved a free press always was loyal and patriotic, and supported its government in time of need. He said the patriotism of the press was not open to question, and that it was the great loyal and moral influence in the shaping of public opinion, says the Journal.

President Wilson ought to call into conference at Washington the publishers of the newspapers reaching the greatest number of persons, and frankly talk over with them the problems of the Nation, Mr. Williams said.

There is much talk of the evil of the freedom of the press, the liberty to print almost whatever the publisher or editor may want to print," the speaker said. "Yet if the press of Europe for a century had been free to print the news uncensored, to discuss in the public the machinations of diplomacy, the world-shattering war would not have come.

"There is in the hands of every editor in this country some power to direct public opinion. The power may even sway events in a great crisis. In time of national peril this free press, putting aside partisanship, is to be found loyally supporting the Government. A free press always comes to the support of the Government in time of stress."

"It is the duty of every educated man and woman to sustain the press and its freedom," Mr. Williams said. "So-called 'yellow' journalism is passing. A free, open, virile and unafraid press we must have always if our Nation is to endure."

PREMIER TO MAKE TOUR

TORONTO, Ont.—In order that he may acquaint himself first hand with the needs of the northern section of British Columbia as to land settlement under the Government's land policy.

Premier Brewster is contemplating an early summer trip into the Peace River country if the state of provincial business permits' of his absence, says the News. It is likely that the Premier will be accompanied on the trip by the Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, and perhaps some of the northern members.

VERACRUZ CUSTOMHOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A commerce report says that according to data just published, the receipts of the Veracruz customhouse during January, 1917, were as follows: Import duties, \$514,189; 10 per cent additional, \$3608; export duties, \$622,977; port dues, \$29,013; sundries, \$63,782; making a total of \$1,233,569 Mexican currency (metallic), or about \$614,335 American currency (at the American Treasury Department rate), and approximately \$218,313 American currency, more than in December, 1916.

UKULELE FACTORY PROJECTED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A ukulele factory is to be opened in this city soon, all arrangements having been completed, says the Union. The factory will start with a crew of seven men, but the management will increase that number to 18 in the course of a month. In the manufacture of ukuleles kohala wood from the Hawaiian islands, which is of a very hard texture, and mahogany are the two varieties of wood chiefly used.

PLANTING OF TREES URGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Calling attention to the wastefulness of the people of this State, as far as their treatment of the forests is concerned, Governor Brumbaugh, in a proclamation made April 13 and April 27 as spring arbor days, says the North American.

He advocates the general planting of trees not only on the devastated hillsides, but also about the schoolhouses, other public buildings and along the highways.

REPLANTING OF FORESTS TO BE COOPERATIVE

Pennsylvania Department Gets Aid of Water Companies in Effort to Restore Denuded wooded Areas in State

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The State Department of Forestry's efforts to cover the State's denuded hills with trees, in so far as the cooperation of the water companies is concerned, are meeting with prompt success, says a Harrisburg dispatch to the Public Ledger. Several weeks ago the department sent out letters to all the water companies of Pennsylvania, asking them if they are interested in restoring tree covers to the hills on their watersheds.

So far 55 of the companies have replied and asked for more than 100,000 trees for this purpose. The department has agreed with these companies to make a free examination of all planting sites with a view to determining the best method of replacing the forests and conserving the water supply.

There will be 2,000,000 seedlings ready for distribution by the department this spring. Including the requests of the water companies, there are now applications approved for the distribution of 750,000 of these young trees.

The following statement was issued by the department relative to its campaign for reforestation in the State:

"Two-year-old white pine can still be supplied in almost any quantity. Three-year-old white pine, two-year-old Scotch pine and European larch can be furnished in more limited numbers. The supply of some species, including Norway spruce, pitch pine, white ash and sugar maple, is exhausted, and no more applications for these species can be approved.

"A bulletin called 'Reforesting Pennsylvania's Waste Land—What and How to Plant,' has just been issued by the Department of Forestry and will be sent to any one interested in reforesting. It gives planting costs and methods in detail and tells how planting stock may be obtained from the department without charge.

"Members of the Forestry Commission are encouraging the planting of white pine in spite of the blister rust menace. They say that the needed action is not to stop planting the white pine, but to start fighting the blister rust. Only one or two infections have been found in Pennsylvania, all on imported stock, and a close watch is being kept by the Department of Forestry and the Bureau of Economic Zoology.

"The blister rust must spend part of its life on currant or gooseberry bushes. Just as the locust spends part of its life in the ground, and the destruction of all currants and gooseberries near plantations is the best insurance of safety from infection."

EXPORTS DENIED AS CANADA FISH SHORTAGE CAUSE

TORONTO, Ont.—Catfish, hake, skate, cusk and pollock are dishes fit for an epicure, according to Maj. Hugh Green, chief angler for the Government, in supplying fish for the armies overseas, says the News. He declares that there is nothing to the story that the amount of fish going overseas in such quantities has reduced the home supply to such an extent that the prices are soaring beyond the reach of the poor man.

The Canadian housewives have confined their buying to salmon, halibut, fresh herrings, or haddock, trout, whitefish, etc., and it is not these varieties which are exported.

The people of the Dominion are consuming more fish than ever before, says Major Green, because of the excessive prices of meat. The dealer who is getting 18 and 20 cents a pound for his halibut this year, will never be content to sell it again for 9½ and 10 cents, as he has heretofore. There is too big a demand for the stuff at 25 cents a pound in the retail trade to ever go back.

Major Green points out that we are 30 years behind England as regards production. Modern steam trawlers are used in England, while we still re-

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

DE KOVEN'S OPERA ON CHAUCER GIVEN AT METROPOLITAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

The "Canterbury Pilgrims," Percy Mac-Kaye's librettist, Reginald de Koven, composer; produced for the first time on any stage at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, with Arthur Bodanzky directing the music; evening of March 8, 1917.

The cast:

Chaucer	Johannes Sembach
The Miller	Margaret Ober
The Wife of Bath	Edith Mason
The Prioress	Paul Althouse
The Merchant	Albert Beiss
John the Miller	Marie Sundelius
The Friar	Max Bloch
John the Wife	Pietro Audibio
The Knight	Robert Leontine
Man of Law	Robert Leonard
The Clerk	Basil Lomax
The Cook	James Ross
The Herald	Ricardo Tegard
Two Girls	Marie Tiffany, Minnie Egener
The Loxdomer	Julius Bayer
The Summoner	Carl Schlegel
The Shipman	Mario Laurenti
The Cook	Pomilla Malatesta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mention was made recently in this column of the irony of circumstance which has for the time being turned Covent Garden Opera House into a repository for second-hand furniture instead of out-of-date operas. A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph now informs us that the Paris Opera "presents perhaps the most picturesque sight it has ever done in its history." It is there now that one goes to buy coal!" The place where the would-be purchasers of coal wait is the same passage where before the war people stood in a queue to buy tickets for the Russian Ballet at enormous prices.

Meanwhile, in England, it can safely be said, that thanks to Sir Thomas Beecham, the art of opera is appealing to an ever-widening circle. The season at the Aldwych began on Oct. 14 and in 18 weeks 121 performances of 23 operas have been given by the company, which is now to transfer its activities to the provinces. A two weeks' season will be given in Birmingham; this is to be followed by four weeks in Edinburgh and six in Manchester. The repertory consists of 20 operas and many of these will be absolutely new to provincial operagoers. The Metropolitan's offer of costumes has been accepted.

So much for the attitude of the audience toward this work, which takes its story from medieval manners in England and its music from modern fireside melody in the United States. That attitude, at the break between the first and second acts on the opening night, resolved itself into hundreds of casual comments, and into hundreds more as the performance further unfolded. If the piece holds representations, as it has every right to do, analysis will after a while get its true measure.

In "The Canterbury Pilgrims," analysis at present may say there meet two streams, one of near and the other of remote source; there unite two forms of expression, the one pictorial and intellectual, the other intimate and sentimental. If it is combined that eye-filling invention known as the pageant, and that heart-kindling device known as the parlor song. The pageant form itself is too vast a thing to be kept within the confines of talking drama; it needs cinematographic instead of theatrical frame. The parlor song form, if the other extreme, has too insignificant a technique to be interesting on the stage. But when the one is levelled down and the other is built up, as in the MacKaye-De Koven collaboration, there results that reasonableness of size and hat scope for workmanship which characterize a fine art form.

If the "Canterbury Pilgrims" presents a novel opera design, if it shows a different plan of construction from "Aida," "Carmen" or "Lohengrin," that should not stand in the way of its triumph. And yet it must be discussed for the present from the viewpoint of these and other standard works. In the piece as drama, are found many brilliant and lively stage pictures, some moments of humorous intrigue, with contrasting moments of romantic comedy, and a few passages of witty conversational exchange. The pictures, which are all developed out of the pages of Chaucer's prologue to the "Canterbury Tales," are a faithful and an admirable visualization by Richard Ordynsky, the scenic director of the old laureate's Miller, Knight, Prioress, Wife of Bath and other figures. The intrigue is the manufacture of the librettist; and with the exception of the scene in which the Wife of Bath is made to disguise herself as the Knight, it achieves fairly plausible illusion. The romance of Chaucer and the Prioress is the most pleasing element in the plot. The talk, all in all, is bookish, notwithstanding a "Shut up!" or two from Dame Alison, uttered when her cronies, the Friar, the Miller, the Cook and the rest of them, buzz too loudly over their pranks. To listen to the text is to drink from the Chaucerian well of English as through an academic filter.

In the piece as music is found the familiar De Koven, at one moment expressing regret for having ever been an operetta writer, and at the next letting himself go in a phrase in "Robin Hood" style. The most impressive pages of the score are those of the love scene between the Poet and the Prioress, which are a slight reminder of "Oh, Promise Me," and its chromatic sighing. The Wife of Bath is musically sketched in a way to recall Maid Marian. The Miller is the Sheriff of Nottingham trying hand-somely to be a grand opera buffo.

That part of the music from which the most was to have been hoped, the recitative-writing, discloses few traces of original power. De Koven's recitations may be a slight improvement on those which F. S. Converse wrote for his "Pipe of Desire" and "Sacrifice," but very slight. The composer who can attain the rhythmic freedom and melodic elasticity that are appropriate to rapid dialogue in English has yet to be found. But if invention declines with shift from formal aria to informal recitative, it reaches some-

thing near the vanishing point in the orchestra. The singing of the Pilgrims stands on an accompaniment which may be discreet enough as far as balance of sonorities counts, but which is quite commonplace in its tone coloring.

The music, being in charge of Mr. Bodanzky, was presented on Thursday evening with care and enthusiasm. The leading roles, and the numerous minor roles, too, were well interpreted, barring constant inaccuracies of English pronunciation. Miss Garrison outlined a remarkably attractive portrait of the Prioress. Mme. Ober, who had the center of the stage a large part of the time, succeeded now and then in raising Alison from a costume ball figure to a dramatic character. Mr. Sembach was delightful as the Poet, singing his graceful melodies beautifully and acting his part with romantic fervor and historic persuasion.

ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Somebody said once that reviews of first productions should begin with telling how the audience was impressed, since, after all, majority opinion, rather than individual approval or disapproval, fixes the value of a new piece. If that is so, let it be said that the people who attended the opening performance of the opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," were not altogether ashamed of either the stage spectacle or the music. Let it be said also that in hearing dramatic dialogue in their own language, joined to vocal melody in the vein of their own popular singing, they acknowledged an effect akin to that which they get from listening to Italian, French and German grand opera. Let it be added that they could call Mr. MacKaye and Mr. De Koven before the curtain at the Metropolitan Opera House and could applaud them not politely as potterers in libretto-making and aria-writing, but seriously as national artists.

Meanwhile, in England, it can safely be said that, thanks to Sir Thomas Beecham, the art of opera is appealing to an ever-widening circle. The season at the Aldwych began on Oct. 14 and in 18 weeks 121 performances of 23 operas have been given by the company, which is now to transfer its activities to the provinces. A two weeks' season will be given in Birmingham; this is to be followed by four weeks in Edinburgh and six in Manchester. The repertory consists of 20 operas and many of these will be absolutely new to provincial operagoers. Although Sir Thomas Beecham's company will be missed in London, one is delighted to think that those who are serving the cause of music in other places are also to have their turn. The artistic lot of the professional musician in a small town is not a particularly happy one. Birmingham, Edinburgh and Manchester are of easy access to hundreds who enjoy scant opportunities of hearing opera in London. Only those musicians who have lived in the provinces can realize what it means to have a first-rate performance of a work like "Tristan and Isolde" brought almost to one's doorstep. Presumably the company will be back again at the Aldwych for the summer.

The fourth concert of the London Symphony Orchestra was conducted by Mr. Hamilton Harty. Miss Irene Scharrer played Beethoven's piano-forte concerto, No. 4, in G major, and the remaining items of a singularly unenterprising program were Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" overture, Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" and the "New World" symphony of Dvorak.

The following recitals have been given: Miss Adela Verne and Mr. John Dunn, piano and violin solos and the "Kreutzer" sonata; Mr. Victor Benham and Mr. Albert Sammons, piano and violin, including Mr. Benham's new sonata; Mr. Austin Carnegie, song; Miss Rachel Owen, piano; and Miss Gertrude Peppercorn, children's piano music.

From Paris comes the news of an important new work by Saint-Saens. He has written the incidental music for the revival of De Musset's "On ne badine pas avec l'amour" at the Odéon and has come from the Riviera to superintend the rehearsals and conduct the first performance. There is to be a revival of d'Indy's "L'Etranger" and in March Ravel's new ballet "Adelaide" is to be produced with Aida Boni in the chief role. A few weeks ago Bruneau's "Quatre Journées" was given and recently Chevillard brought out an Italian work, Malipiero's "Symphony du Silence."

The Gresham College lectures for the Hilary term were delivered by Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge. Two lectures were on William Young, composer of the first English sonatas for strings published. These sonatas were published in 1653 and the only copy known is preserved in the library of the University of Upsala, in Sweden. Another lecture was about Chopin's songs and the last was devoted to Locke's "Church Music." The illustrations of the latter were sung by the boys and some members of Westminster Abbey. There was an excellent attendance at each of the four lectures.

MANCHESTER, England.—Sir Thomas Beecham conducted the Halle performance of Verdi's "Requiem." Miss Percival Allen, Miss Doris Woodall, Mr. Webster Millar, and Mr. Foster Richardson were the soloists, and the orchestra and chorus numbered 350. The Manchester Beecham Operatic Chorus took part in the last "prom," the soloists of which were Miss Lillie Wormold, and Miss Juliette Autran. Mr. Harty conducted. Chamber concerts and Catterall quartets. The program of the latter included the Dittersdorf quartet in E flat, Debussy's cello sonata and César Franck's quintet for piano and strings.

NEWCASTLE, England.—Under the direction of Mr. Arthur Winckworth, the principal bass, the Carl Rosa Opera Company is giving a two weeks' season at the Theater Royal.

SAN DIEGO OUTDOOR OPERATIC PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The San Diego Music Festival Association has received word from Miss Gertrude Gilbert, one of the directors, who is in New York, that contracts have been signed with nine soloists, 25 choristers and 40 musicians, all from the Metropolitan Opera, who will be brought to San Diego to produce four operas—Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" and "Die Walküre," Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel" and Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci"—at the Spreckels outdoor organ pavilion in the exposition grounds. These operas are to be given with full orchestra, scenery and costumes. The festival will be held July 17, 18 and 21. One day is allowed between every two performances for rest and for rehearsals.

Miss Gilbert announced that the artists will include Madame Gadski, soprano; Otto Goritz, baritone; Johannes Sembach, tenor; Carl Braun, basso, and Maude Fay, soprano. There will be nine principals in all. While the casts have not been selected definitely, it is probable that Madame Gadski will appear as Eva in "Die Meistersinger," with Madame Schumann-Heink, president of the festival, as Magdalena. Goritz as Beckmesser, Braun as Hans Sachs and Sembach as Walther. Madame Gadski will sing Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre" and Madame Schumann-Heink Waltraute, while Miss Fay will sing Sieglinde. Madame Schumann-Heink will sing the role of the witch in "Hänsel und Gretel."

Otto Goritz will be stage manager and the use of scenery and costumes has, been offered without charge by the Metropolitan for the "American Bayreuth." Because of the difficulty in handling, the offer of the heavy scenery has not been accepted, but Mr. Goritz has engaged Carl Lessing, who constructed the scenery for open air performances at Yale and Harvard, to build scenery for the San Diego festival. Mr. Lessing will arrive here next month to construct model sets. The Metropolitan's offer of costumes has been accepted.

The Metropolitan choristers and orchestra members will be used as a nucleus for orchestra and choruses to be assembled in San Diego from Pacific Coast musicians. Anton Hoff will drill these. He will arrive in San Diego in April, and will become permanent musical director and chorus master.

It is considered probable that later an arrangement will be made for a symphony concert Sunday, July 22.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia Orchestra gave the "Faust-Symphonie" of Liszt, using for its choral auxiliary in the last movement the 200 tenor and bass singers of the new Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus, which will not be heard in its entirety till the end of the month brings the Bach "festival." The symphony had not been heard in Philadelphia since the time of Scheel, and when that leader gave it the choral feature was omitted. It takes about an hour to perform, but it is an interesting hour.

The allegro wears the subtitle "Faust," the andante also named "Gretchen," the scherzo is "Mephistopheles" and the last movement andante mistico uses the closing lines of the poem, beginning with the words "All that is transitory is but a symbol."

Mr. Stokowski led without a score, and even in the sudden stops and starts of the scherzo the cues were infallibly distributed. The seething ebullition of the speculative alchemist in his lonely cell, the day-dreaming innocence of unsophisticated maidenhood, the morbid diabolism gloating over its prey, were realized in the parleyings of flute and clarinet, of rapid violin and resonant cello in a way to gladden the bombast-loving master of orchestral artifice who penned the jocular.

In spite of its prefatory protestations, the symphony was pleasant listening. Mr. d'Harcourt will never, perhaps, achieve the fame that has come to some of the men of whose art he so cordially disapproves, but it is something to have written a symphony which does not cause the listener to turn weary in his seat. The composer was to have come to Chicago to conduct his work, but he did not arrive in time for a rehearsal of it the previous day, and even when the concert arrived the French composer had not. Possibly Mr. d'Harcourt reflected in his Parisian home that unhealthy tendencies lurked in the perils of the deep as well as in the music of Debussy and Ravel.

The other purely orchestral compositions interpreted at the concert were the variations which Vincent d'Indy entitled "Istar" and the familiar "Carneval romain" by Berlioz. "Istar" had not been heard here for many seasons. At the close of the concert Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler performed the fourth concerto for piano by Saint-Saens. This was played with superb artistry, with that combination of poetic and musical feeling and of virtuosity that has made Mrs. Zeisler one of the most remarkable pianists of the generation. Unfortunately the concerto was not worth the trouble which it must have given her to learn.

As usual, Sunday afternoon (March 4) was crowded with concerts. Miss Frieda Hempel, with Richard Hageman intently accompanying, sang the close to lyric perfection which she wears with such grace and beauty. The sound was an exhalation that floated in mid-air, so little in evidence was the apparatus that produced it or the effort of emission. Never was there a trace of any nasal or palatal residuum; the beautiful pliancy of tone overflowed in Handel, Schubert, Schumann, Beethoven, Alabieff's "Nightingale," Wolf's "Mousetrap," Strauss' "Blue Danube," Mozart's "Cradle Song," and other offerings, a patrician reticence that was not hauteur, in a voice that seemed little and yet could grow almost imperceptibly till it filled the room with its loveliness.

Florence Leonard lectured on "Some Early and Forgotten Builders of the Symphony," describing those who wrote for and played in the Mannheim Orchestra of 1745; Hans Kindler, the cellist, in a recital with the pianist, E. C. Hammann, brought forward a new arpeggio by Godowsky, which has the stately deliberateness of all the old Italian masters. Aline Van Barentzen,

a girlish pianist insufficiently heard, seemed all but infallible in her technique at her recital of music of Rameau, Scarlatti, Liszt (transcriptions of Schubert songs), Borodin ("Au Concert"), Rubinstein and others. At the third and last concert of the Rich Quartet the curious "Romantic Serenade" of Jan Brandts-Buys, in three short and plaintively tuneful movements, was performed. In the first two movements the viola is decidedly the precentor, and Mr. Lorenz, of the Philadelphia Orchestra, twice arose and bowed after the playing.

A significant triumph for a Philadelphia girl is the award of the National prize for piano playing, in the biennial contest of the National Federation of Music Clubs, to Dorothea Nebe, a thoroughly worthy recipient, who is the pupil of Maurits Leefson of the Leefson-Hills Conservatory.

CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—So far as week days are concerned, music in Chicago lately has enjoyed something of a lull. Since last Monday the sole concerts of importance have been a song recital given Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, by Burton Thatcher, and the concert presented by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on the following Friday.

Mr. Thatcher is a baritone, whose voice and vocal skill are bringing him more than a merely local reputation. He has sung fairly often at performances of oratorio and at other choral celebrations, but his activities as a singer of songs have been considerably more restricted. The test which he gave himself last Wednesday was an exacting one. A good singer can triumph easily in a dramatic composition, but it takes intelligence to sing a program of fine songs. Mr. Thatcher's songs ranged over a wide field, e.g. which inclosed the older works like "Eri Tu" from "The Masked Ball," and more unconventional lyrics like Moussorgsky's "Popak." Some were better interpreted than others, but the totality was so good that it is safe to predict that the baritone will be heard often.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra on March 2 offered some interesting music to its patrons. The principal feature of the program was the "Neo-Classique" symphony by Eugène d'Harcourt. This is a composer whose labors are but little known in America. The prelude to his opera "Tasso" was performed in Boston a number of years ago, but beyond that Mr. d'Harcourt is to the majority of American concert-goers only a name, and to many of them he is not even that. The symphony, according to its creator, was written to counteract unhealthy musical tendencies which are "undermining the primordial qualities of the race." The precise meaning of all this is, presumably, that Mr. d'Harcourt has lent an irritated ear to the music of some of his ultramodern compatriots and to the operas of German masters whose heroes and heroines take counsel with the ungodly.

In spite of its prefatory protestations, the symphony was pleasant listening. Mr. d'Harcourt will never, perhaps, achieve the fame that has come to some of the men of whose art he so cordially disapproves, but it is something to have written a symphony which does not cause the listener to turn weary in his seat. The composer was to have come to Chicago to conduct his work, but he did not arrive in time for a rehearsal of it the previous day, and even when the concert arrived the French composer had not. Possibly Mr. d'Harcourt reflected in his Parisian home that unhealthy tendencies lurked in the perils of the deep as well as in the music of Debussy and Ravel.

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SAN FRANCISCO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the tenth pair of concerts given by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Hertz, director, and Louis Persinger, concert master of the orchestra, soloist, March 2 and 4, Edgar Stillman Kelley's "New England" symphony was played for the first time in this city. The program included also the Beethoven overture, "Leone," No. 3, and the Brahms violin concerto in D major, op. 77.

LISZT'S "FAUST" REPEATED BY THE BOSTON SYMPHONY

Boston Symphony Orchestra, in its seventeenth concert of thirty-sixth season, Dr. Karl Muck, conductor, assisted by male chorus, presented by Stephen Townsend and Mr. Arthur Hackett, tenor, in memory of Pauline Aragon Shaw, pianist, on Saturday, March 9, and evening of March 9 and 10, 1917. The program: A "Faust" Symphony in three character pictures (after Goethe), Liszt.

Dr. Muck made no mistake in devoting the concert entirely to the "Faust" symphony. In the first place, successive hearings of this symphony reveal new beauties to be assimilated, and in the second place the unity of mood can hardly be kept if anything else precedes or follows this one tremendous work.

However much we may find in this piece, it must remain an incomplete expression of human life, and no matter how exalted the mood in which it is read, the nobility comes from the method of handling the subject matter rather than from an expression of transcendent completeness, even though the final apotheosis is of wonderful grandeur. Surely Liszt must have had in mind, when he wrote this, those words of Goethe's from the second part of "Faust":

"Der Erdekreis ist mir genug bekannt,
Nach Erden ist die Aussicht uns ver-

raumt."

"The circle of this earth is known to me,
All farther vision must impeded be")

for the splendor of the closing, after all, represents only the tenderly human Marguerite leading Faust on and up.

Human frailty, human selfishness, even the selfishness of human love, and the diabolical mockery of human wisdom, constitute the material with which Liszt worked. At the very outset, the Faust motive represents a man disappointed and groping. Later, on the heels of the affirmation of Faust as a potent individual, there follow discontent and a relapse into uncertainty. Then in the Gretchen movement a very human picture is drawn of wonderfully tender love, tinged with sadness. The characterization of Mephistopheles ranges no farther than a whirlwind of mockery that would satirize Faust's noblest aspirations. Only the idea of Marguerite cannot be perverted, and in the midst of the diabolic madness of Mephistopheles the Gretchen theme breaks in, stilling the clamor with its pure loveliness. But it is identical with the statement of the theme in the second movement. And in the glorious close the only transformation is in the surroundings in which the characters are placed and not in the characters themselves. So, keeping always in the circle of his little earth, Liszt moved his puppets about, and portrayed, probably as clearly as can be done in music, the qualities which animated them.

As at the last performance of this work, the Boston Symphony under Dr. Muck, the men's chorus, trained by Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Hackett, the tenor,

gave a consummate reading. Never did the plaintive tenderness of Mr. Longy's oboe sound more appealing, nor the richness of Mr. Félix's viola more velvety, and never did Dr. Muck's fondness for satire find greater opportunity. Mr. Hackett's clear, fresh voice, soaring upward, was dazzling in its purity.

MUSIC NOTES

On Sunday afternoon, Mme. Amelia Galli-Curci, soprano, makes her first appearance in Boston at Symphony Hall, with Mr. Berenguer, flutist, assisting. She will present the following program:

Gioacchino Rossini: "Caro mio ben"; Bonocchi, "Per la gloria"; Mozart, "Voi che sapete"; Rossini, "Tantecchia"; Delibes, "Bell Song" from "Lakmé"; Prokofieff, "Les quinze ans" and "Au bord de la fontaine"; Grieg, "Chanson de Solvieg"; Aubert, "Mouronaise" from "Manon Lescaut"; Alvarez, "La partida"; Alabieff, "Solvieg"; Donizetti, "Mad Scene" from "Lucia." Between the Auber and Alvarez selections, Mr. Berenguer, flutist, will play a solo number, andante and czardas, by Popp.

The Kneisel Quartet gives its last concert in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 13, with Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, Louis Bostelman, viola player, and Jack Jacques Renard, violinist, assisting. The program is as follows:

Beethoven, quartet in F major (arranged from piano sonata); Brahms, "Liebestraum"; Arietta; Für Elise; Russian Romance; Violin, viola and violoncello, op. 26; Schönberg, sextet in D minor for two violins, two violas and two violoncellos, op. 4.

Clarence Eddy will give an organ recital in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Newtonville, on the evening of Tuesday, March 13, playing the following program:

Prelude and fugue on B. C. H. Bach: "Esse Monique"; "Empress Gavotte"; Marianne; "Arietta"; Für Elise; Polish-Russian Romance; Violin, viola and violoncello, op. 26; Schönberg, sextet in D minor for two violins, two violas and two violoncellos, op. 4.

Ignace Paderewski, pianist, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, April 7.

Mme. Kalova Ondricek, violinist, announces the date of her recital as changed to the afternoon of Wednesday, April 18, in Jordan Hall. Her assisting artists will be Mrs. Bernice Fisher Butler, soprano; Miss Claire Forbes, pianist, and James Ecker, pianist. On the program is a new sonata in B minor for violin and piano by Oscar Nedbal.

The third and last concert of the season by the Flonzaley Quartet, will be given Thursday evening, March 15, in Jordan Hall. Robert Schumann's quartet in F major, op. 41, No. 2, will open the program; a trio for two violins and viola, "The Village Music Director," by George Templeton Strong, follows, and Beethoven's quartet in F major, op. 59, No. 1, is the closing number.

Eugene Ysaye, violinist, and Mr. Dambois, pianist, will appear for a second recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, March 16, at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Dambois will take part in one number as violincellist. The program is as follows:

Sonata, op. 24, for violin and piano; Silvio Lazari; concerto in A minor, No. 22; Vlotti; "Chant d'Hiver" and divertissement, Ysaye; "La muse et le poète" (duet for violin and cello); Saint-Saëns' havaianas; Saint-Saëns' berceuse; Faure polonaise in D. Wieniawski.

Enrico de Gogorza, baritone, gives a recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, March 17. He will present two airs from Grétry's opera "Anacrón," and songs by Carpenter, Rachmaninoff, Granados, Caplet and other composers.

Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 18, with Coenraad V. Bos as her accompanist. The soprano will present four groups of songs. The first group will be Schubert's "Der Lindenbaum," "Lachen und Weinen," "Gretchen am Spinnrade," and "Litanei." The second will be "Japanese Death Song," by Earl Cranston Sharp, "Indian Love Song" by T. Lieurance, "Deep River" (Negro melody) arranged by William A. Fisher, and "I'm Wearing Awa, Jean," by Arthur Foote. The third will be German folk songs, "Das Mühlrad," "Hans und Liesel," "Der Tyroler und sein Kind," and "Phyllis und die Mutter." The final group will be by Brahms, "Nachtmusik," "Schäble sag mir an," "Wiegengel," and "Wergelebliches ständchen." The pianist will play solo numbers, comprising Mozart's sonata in C major; the "Fliegje" by Rachmaninoff; "To Elise," by Beethoven, and "Pierrette," by Chamindale.

New York, with its Boston chorus of men and Arthur Hackett, tenor, assisting. At the Saturday afternoon performance in New York, Messrs. Witell and Warnke will be the soloists in the Brahms double concerto. The program for March 23 and 24 in Boston is as follows: Siniaglia, overture to Goldoni's comedy "Le baruffe Chiozzotte"; Ernest Bloch, "Trois Poèmes Juifs"; "Danse," "Rite," "Cortège Funèbre" (first time in Boston, conducted by the composer); Brahms, concerto for pianoforte and orchestra, op. 2, in B flat major, op. 83. Carl Friedberg will be the soloist.

A concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Wallace Goodrich, was given in Jordan Hall last evening. An event of the evening was the first presentation in Boston of the fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra, op. 8, of Louis Aubert, which had its first hearing in Paris in 1907. Richard Stevens of the faculty was at the piano. Another assisting artist was Clarence B. Shirley, who was heard in the famous tenor passage "Urbs Syon aurea" from Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima." The orchestra gave interpretations of two other American classics: the theme and variations from the suite in D minor, op. 36, of Arthur Foote and George W. Chadwick's elegiac overture "Adonais."

Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano, will hear at Jordan Hall, Monday afternoon, March 19, with Coenraad V. Bos as her accompanist. Her program will be made up of songs by Haydn and Haendel, six Scandinavian songs, and works by Lonormand, Dupont, Poldowski, Dell'Acqua, Decreus, Wolf, Schubert, Brahms, Tweedy and Jonson.

Mme. Yvette Gullbert will give two lectures on "The Art of Interpreting Songs" in Steinert Hall on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, March 20 and 21, and on the evening of Thursday, March 22, in the same place she will give a special song recital.

Georges Longy and Miss Renée Longy give the second of their concerts in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, March 21, presenting works of Charles Martin Loellier. Their performers will be Mme. Povla Frijsjö, soprano; Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist; Miss Adeline Packard, viola player, and a chorus of women from the Cecilia Society. The program comprised two rhapsodies for oboe, viola and piano; songs for soprano, and "L'Arche," a fantasy legend for solo voice, chorus of women, viola d'amore and piano.

Pablo Casals, violoncellist, and Mme. Susan Metcalfe-Casals, soprano, appear in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, March 24.

Miss Anne Gulick will give the third and last of her series of three piano recitals on the afternoon of Saturday, March 24, in Steinert Hall. She will have the assistance of Rudolph Nagel in the cello sonata, op. 6, by Richard Strauss.

Miss Frieda Hempel, soprano, gives a recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 25.

On Monday afternoon, March 26, in Jordan Hall, Miss Laeta Hartley will be heard in piano recital.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 28, in Jordan Hall, Miss Claire Forbes, pianist, will give a recital in which she will have the assistance of Miss Barbara Werner, violinist, and Charles DeMallie, flutist. The program is as follows:

Sonata, Pierrot; Miss Forbes and Miss Werner, Trio; Couperin; Misses Forbes and Werner and Mr. DeMallie; Sonata, Leku; Miss Forbes and Miss Werner.

Eddy Brown, violinist, gives a recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, March 31.

The second pension fund concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 1, will enlist a chorus recruited from the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choir Society. These singers have been trained by Dr. A. T. Davison, and this will be the first occasion on which Dr. Muck has appeared in Boston as a choral conductor. With the orchestra the chorus will sing Brahms' "Song of Fate" and a cappella a motet by Bach. The second part of the concert will consist of Wagner selections by the orchestra.

Beethoven, quartet in F major (arranged from piano sonata); Brahms, "Liebestraum"; Arietta; Für Elise; Russian Romance; Violin, viola and violoncello, op. 26; Schönberg, sextet in D minor for two violins, two violas and two violoncellos, op. 4.

Clarence Eddy will give an organ recital in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Newtonville, on the evening of Tuesday, March 13, playing the following program:

Prelude and fugue on B. C. H. Bach: "Esse Monique"; "Empress Gavotte"; Marianne; "Arietta"; Für Elise; Polish-Russian Romance; Violin, viola and violoncello, op. 26; Schönberg, sextet in D minor for two violins, two violas and two violoncellos, op. 4.

Ignace Paderewski, pianist, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, April 7.

Mme. Kalova Ondricek, violinist, announces the date of her recital as changed to the afternoon of Wednesday, April 18, in Jordan Hall. Her assisting artists will be Mrs. Bernice Fisher Butler, soprano; Miss Claire Forbes, pianist, and James Ecker, pianist. On the program is a new sonata in B minor for violin and piano by Oscar Nedbal.

The third and last concert of the season by the Flonzaley Quartet, will be given Thursday evening, March 15, in Jordan Hall. Robert Schumann's quartet in F major, op. 41, No. 2, will open the program; a trio for two violins and viola, "The Village Music Director," by George Templeton Strong, follows, and Beethoven's quartet in F major, op. 59, No. 1, is the closing number.

Eugene Ysaye, violinist, and Mr. Dambois, pianist, will appear for a second recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, March 16, at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Dambois will take part in one number as violincellist. The program is as follows:

Sonata, op. 24, for violin and piano; Silvio Lazari; concerto in A minor, No. 22; Vlotti; "Chant d'Hiver" and divertissement, Ysaye; "La muse et le poète" (duet for violin and cello); Saint-Saëns' havaianas; Saint-Saëns' berceuse; Faure polonaise in D. Wieniawski.

Enrico de Gogorza, baritone, gives a recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, March 17. He will present two airs from Grétry's opera "Anacrón," and songs by Carpenter, Rachmaninoff, Granados, Caplet and other composers.

Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, appears in

Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 18, with Coenraad V. Bos as her accompanist. The soprano will present four groups of songs. The first group will be Schubert's "Der Lindenbaum," "Lachen und Weinen," "Gretchen am Spinnrade," and "Litanei." The second will be "Japanese Death Song," by Earl Cranston Sharp, "Indian Love Song" by T. Lieurance, "Deep River" (Negro melody) arranged by William A. Fisher, and "I'm Wearing Awa, Jean," by Arthur Foote. The third will be German folk songs, "Das Mühlrad," "Hans und Liesel," "Der Tyroler und sein Kind," and "Phyllis und die Mutter." The final group will be by Brahms, "Nachtmusik," "Schäble sag mir an," "Wiegengel," and "Wergelebliches ständchen." The pianist will play solo numbers, comprising Mozart's sonata in C major; the "Fliegje" by Rachmaninoff; "To Elise," by Beethoven, and "Pierrette," by Chamindale.

A concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, conducted by Wallace Goodrich, was given in Jordan Hall last evening. An event of the evening was the first presentation in Boston of the fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra, op. 8, of Louis Aubert, which had its first hearing in Paris in 1907. Richard Stevens of the faculty was at the piano. Another assisting artist was Clarence B. Shirley, who was heard in the famous tenor passage "Urbs Syon aurea" from Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima." The orchestra gave interpretations of two other American classics: the theme and variations from the suite in D minor, op. 36, of Arthur Foote and George W. Chadwick's elegiac overture "Adonais."

Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano, will

hear at Jordan Hall, Monday afternoon, March 19, with Coenraad V. Bos as her accompanist. Her program will be made up of songs by Haydn and Haendel, six Scandinavian songs, and works by Lonormand, Dupont, Poldowski, Dell'Acqua, Decreus, Wolf, Schubert, Brahms, Tweedy and Jonson.

Mme. Yvette Gullbert will give two

lectures on "The Art of Interpreting Songs" in Steinert Hall on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, March 20 and 21, and on the evening of Thursday, March 22, in the same place she will give a special song recital.

Georges Longy and Miss Renée Longy give the second of their

concerts in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, March 21, presenting

works of Charles Martin Loellier. Their performers will be Mme. Povla Frijsjö, soprano; Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist; Miss Adeline Packard, viola player, and a chorus of women from the Cecilia Society. The program comprised two rhapsodies for oboe, viola and piano; songs for soprano, and "L'Arche," a fantasy legend for solo voice, chorus of women, viola d'amore and piano.

The Argentine Congress appropriated, in 1912, 280,000 paper pesos (\$118,888) for the telescope and its dome. It will be situated 1200 meters (3937 feet) above sea level. In the Sierra Chica, and a special road has been built to the site. The parts of the dome, except the thin steel sheathing, were completed and received in Argentina in 1914. They were purchased from a firm in Ohio, which is also building the mounting, contracted for in 1914. The dome is of steel and 18 meters (59 feet) in diameter.

The telescope, which is a reflector, will have an aperture of 61 inches. The great mirror, together with the auxiliary mirrors and those for testing, is being ground and figured in optical shops attached to the Cordoba observatory expressly for the purpose. The testing mirrors, including a 30-inch spherical, a 36-inch flat, and several smaller ones, have been completed. The great mirror has been ground and polished on the back, the edge is ground and grooved, and it is now ready for turning over and work on the face. The discs of glass for all of the mirrors were obtained from France just before the war. The large disc was 10 inches thick, and, crude, weighed 2315 pounds.

The telescope will be used almost

entirely for photographic observations, both direct of the structure and positions of nebulae and stars, and for photographing the spectra of stars, etc. It will also be used to a less extent for general observations, including photometry.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS

TORONTO, Ont.—A conference on helping returned soldiers to employment has been held between representatives of the Soldiers Aid Commission and the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, says the Globe. They desired to interest manufacturers in the plan of getting the men work. It was reported that organized labor had pledged itself to aid in the reestablishment of normal conditions of industry as soon after peace was reached as possible.

DETROIT, Mich.—Fearing that Detroit saloonkeepers will run their business fast and loose in the last year before prohibition, the Michigan General Assembly, which "goes good" for the conduct of practically every saloon in the State, is serving notice on the liquor men that they obtain a 1917-18 bond they must deposit \$500 with the company in addition to the payment of \$30 for the \$3000 bond, says the Free Press.

SALOON BONDS INCREASED

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COMMUNITIES IN BIG COMPETITION AT ORANGE SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—About 100,000 persons attended the National Orange Show, the greatest midwinter event of California, which opened here Feb. 29 and closed Feb. 28.

This year's exhibition was held under two canopies, covering four acres of ground, and represented every citrus fruit growing section of the State. The main tent housed great displays of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangerines, kumquats, limes and citrons entered by individual growers, counties, towns and corporations.

Of special interest to fruit men were the exhibits of fruit packed for commercial purposes, artistic table displays showing a great number of varieties, and entries of unusual specimens. One hundred and thirty-two prizes, ranging from \$100 to silk banners, were awarded.

The public at large was attracted by the beautiful feature displays in which 5,000,000 oranges have been used in reproductions of buildings, fountains, trains, old missions, and other designs. The different communities engaged in producing and marketing citrus fruit have vied with one another in making the most interesting exhibit.

SKETCH OF GENERAL NIVELLE'S CAREER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The man at the head of the armies of the Republic is a subject of supreme interest to the French people. The war is now well on in its third year, and there has been time for sheer merit to climb to the top of the tree. The man who is now commander-in-chief of the French armies of the North and the Northeast was in August 1914, merely Lieutenant-colonel, says M. Miles in a sketch of General Nivelle's career published in Correspondant. He was hardly known in Paris before the war, and was known among his friends as of a silent and reflective disposition.

It was not long after the beginning of hostilities that Colonel Nivelle first distinguished himself, and he did so in quite a remarkable manner. On August 19, during the battle of Moulaine, while in command of the Fifth Artillery Regiment, he captured 24 enemy guns which were the first trophies of the campaign. On Sept. 7, 1914, at the battle of the Ourcq, he did a thing worthy of a Ney or a Lannes. He charged the enemy at the head of his artillery. The Sixty-third division, having lost nearly all its officers, was growing restive. It was a difficult situation and one which might have led to a panic. Colonel Nivelle had five batteries hampered up and led them in the direction of the enemy. He passed the French front line, stopped, on open ground, ordered the guns in position and opened fire at short range on the enemy. The sight of the guns ahead of their line so stirred the infantry that they rushed in support of the gunners and the German attack was repulsed. In January 1915, promoted general of brigade, General Nivelle took command of an improvised group of battalions and batteries to the east of Crouy, and it was he who stopped the enemy, saved Soissons and preserved a bridgehead on the right bank of the river. A month later, promoted general of division, he was put in a position which the Commander-in-Chief himself recognized as unpromising. "What will you do?" he asked General Nivelle. "Attack," said the General, and soon after he was entirely successful at Quenayères. Then came Verdun. It was on May 1, 1916, that General Nivelle succeeded General Pétain as head of the Verdun army. To General Pétain is due the credit of having broken the German onslaught, of having realized that the battle which had been engaged would be a long one and of having got together the immense amount of material necessary. To turn the German check into a defeat was the work of General Nivelle. When during the second half of May the enemy attempted to take Verdun by attacking on the left bank of the Meuse, General Nivelle immediately created a diversion on the right bank and recaptured Douaumont, which, however, he could not hold, losing it again on the 24th. Then the Germans increased their efforts. By furious attacks they managed to retake Vaux and Fleury, and their patrols even reached as far as the defenses of Froidefontaine and of Souville. General Nivelle awaited the favorable moment to reply. Seeing signs of exhaustion in the enemy troops he began his countermove prudently at first, contenting himself with strengthening his line so as to gain a good base for his further operations. Then he suddenly struck two decisive blows, recaptured Douaumont and Vaux, threw the Germans beyond Louvemont, captured 18,000 prisoners, took 130 guns, recaptured all the ground which it had taken the Germans eight months to gain possession of and on which they had vainly sacrificed 700,000 men.

It is such proofs as these that point to the leader of men. General Nivelle is the man for offensive action, but it must be a well thought out and well prepared offensive. He has said that he would rather do nothing at all than start on a badly prepared movement. And he has a way with his soldiers: he knows what to say to them. On April 14, 1916, preparing a regiment that was to lead the attack he said: "Before you start, every one of you, throw your hearts on the other side of the enemy trenches."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John Stoughton Dennis, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who addressed the Boston City Club recently on Canada's plans for future colonization of her territory, and dealing with the immigrants who are to come to the Dominion following the war, was called to Montreal last November to take this important post. For years he had been in the Northwest in private and public capacities, much of the time serving as an expert in the development of transportation and colonization in the Provinces. Consequently it was natural that he should be selected by the president of the Canadian Pacific to come to headquarters and give his expert aid, once it had been determined that statesmanship called upon Canada and the railway officials to plan for the solution of coming problems. Mr. Dennis by profession is a civil engineer, and has been honored with the presidency of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He is a graduate of the Canadian military college, and is now a Lieutenant-colonel of cavalry battalion of the reserve militia.

Andreas Aristides Jones, junior United States Senator from New Mexico, who has just been sworn in, served in the Department of the Interior, as Assistant Secretary, for several years, having been selected for the post by Secretary Lane because of his knowledge of conditions in the Southwest. He is a Tennessean; the son of a clergymen, and was educated at Valparaiso University, Indiana. After teaching school in his native State he found his way to New Mexico, settled at Las Vegas, and in time became principal of schools. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1888, in time became a special Federal District Attorney, Mayor of the city, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and New Mexico's member of the National Democratic Committee. Simultaneously he became a capitalist interested in cattle raising, banking and real estate development.

Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass., who has been named a director of the Federal Reserve Land Bank which is to be set up in that city as the center for loans to New Englanders, has a national reputation as an editor and publisher of weekly periodicals in many cities of the country, all of them devoted to informing and educating the farmers of the land and their womenfolk. He has been a prolific writer of pamphlets and books dealing with agriculture and domestic economics, and a champion of many forward movements in politics and education. He has long urged extension of social or governmental aid and credit to the man wishing to borrow on the security of farm lands, and he has now seen his views accepted by Congress. With his technical knowledge of the special problems to be met by the farmers of New England, he will make a serviceable member of the board of directors of the new land bank.

The Right Honorable Sir James Rose-Innes, K. C. M. G. has been chief justice of the Union of South Africa since 1914. Both in the law and in politics he has played a prominent part in South Africa. A native of Grahamstown, he was educated at Bedford, Gill College, Somerset East, and at Cape University. In 1884 he entered the Cape Parliament as member for Victoria East and became Attorney-General in the Rhodes ministry in 1890. A year before he had become a Q. C. In 1893 he resigned. He held a watching brief on behalf of the British Government during the trial of the Reform prisoners in the Transvaal. From 1900 to 1902 he was Attorney-General in the Cape Colony, and then successively chief justice of the Transvaal, 1902-10, and senior puisne judge Appellate Division Supreme Court of South Africa, 1910-14. His daughter is Countess Dorothy von Moltke.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, senior United States Senator from Illinois, who was one of three members of the Senate declining to vote for limitation of debate by that lawmaking body, entered the Senate in 1913 to fill out the term of William Lorimer. In 1915 he was elected by the Legislature on the basis

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Misrepresentatives

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Minnesota is not in the least proud of its two Congressmen who voted to deny the President authority to carry out his policy of armed neutrality to protect American commerce and American citizens engaged therein. One of them, happily, retires from service, while the other obviously mis-calculated the feelings of his constituents, including those of German birth. The Third and Sixth Minnesota Districts are as patriotic as any in the country, and as strong for upholding the President's arms. They were sadly misrepresented by the votes of Messrs. Davis and Lindbergh. Wisconsin appears to be quite as much out of patience with the vagaries Robert M. La Follette has of late exhibited in the Senate. The best friends of the pompadour statesmen have bombarded him with telegrams, freighted with the intelligence that he is misrepresenting Wisconsin by his obstructive tactics. Apparently Senator La Follette has supposed he was thereby pleasing his numerous constituents of German birth, whereas the truth is they are as eager for giving the President what he asks as any other loyal citizens. The cult of La Follette has suffered a bad setback in Wisconsin.

Rice Coming Into Its Own

NEW ORLEANS ITEM—According to the United States Department of Agriculture rice is the only cereal or article of staple food raised in the United States which did not show a decrease in production in 1916, as compared with previous years, and it is also the only article of staple food which is not higher in price than in previous years. According to Government reports, rice is priced from 2 to 3 per cent lower than in 1915. This certainly speaks well for the rice interests who have refused to boost prices, as every other food-dealing interest has done.

Their refusal to join in the exploitation of the public is having its just reward in that practically every board of health, charity organization, housewives' league and like organization in the North are urging their people to eat more rice, and issuing bulletins and recipes through the press, showing the nutritious and palatable qualities of rice and the great variety of ways it may be prepared. It is safe to say that before the high prices of food recede, the value and desira-

bility of rice as a substitute for potatoes and other staples more in vogue in the North will have become familiar to every household. The ill-wind of famine prices is certainly blowing good to the rice interests. Fortunately their gain is also the consumer's gain, as the more rice there is used the more money the consumers will save, and the better nourishment they will have.

No Longer a Joke

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN—There is small doubt that within a comparatively short time the United States will adopt, as a national policy, the scheme of setting the country's clocks an hour ahead. The "daylight-saving" campaign, of which much has been said and written in Honolulu, has proved more than a fad, more than a theoretical conception, more than a "paper plan." It has been tried in various cities and worked out remarkably well. Last month the National Daylight Saving Convention held a two-day session in New York, and more recently the National Chamber of Commerce recommended to Congress that the scheme be adopted. Competent statisticians have figured that if the daylight-saving plan were put into effect, the country would make about \$40,000,000 per annum. What is even more important, hundreds of thousands of people would have an extra hour for recreation in the evening. The idea can no longer be dismissed with a laugh or a skeptical comment. It deserves more than even from the humorists in Hawaii who have given it only joking indifference.

GOVERNOR MAY DRAFT AT DISCRETION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—In these days attention is being drawn to the fact that conscription is provided for in the State of Louisiana by legislative enactment, the State law not containing the proviso regarding the declaration of war which is contained in the Constitution of the United States. Few persons in this State are aware that draft is mentioned in several sections of the militia act No. 264 of 1916. This law is perhaps, unlike any other ever enacted in this country for the reason that the Governor may make the draft whenever in his judgment troops are required for any purpose whatever.

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SCOTLAND FACES ACUTE SHORTAGE IN POTATO SUPPLY

Appeal Sent to Lord Devonport Asking Him to Reconsider Position North of the Tweed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—Owing to the fixing by the Food Controller of a flat rate of 1½d. per pound, equal to 1s. 9d. per stone, for the remainder of the 1916 potato crop, Scotland finds itself placed in a very disadvantageous position, and the potato shortage is likely to become acute as soon as the new Order comes into operation. Briefly, the position is this, the potato crop in Scotland was largely a failure, and the supply was also further curtailed by the Seed Potatoes Order, which increased the size of riddle used in dressing potatoes, consequently, quantities of potatoes which would normally have been used for food for home consumption, went as "seed." Scottish merchants have, therefore, been obliged to draw largely upon England and Ireland for supplies. In Ireland, however, an embargo was placed upon the export of seed potatoes at the beginning of the year, so that Scottish growers are now practically dependent on England for supplies. As long as the price to consumers was not restricted, Scottish merchants could, with advantage, still obtain supplies of potatoes from England by offering attractive prices, but once the new Order comes into operation Scotland will be left practically without supplies.

In the circumstances, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Potato Trade Association have appealed to Lord Devonport to reconsider the position of Scotland, and a letter setting forth the association's views has consequently been addressed to the Food Controller and to the Scottish Board of Agriculture. It is hoped that the latter, being aware of the circumstances which have brought about the potato shortage in Scotland, will be able to bring pressure to bear on its behalf with the Food Controller. The letter points out that the present position of matters in England as regards potatoes is largely due to the failure of the potato crop in Scotland. Further, practically all the present Scottish supplies of eating potatoes are coming from England and Ireland.

The fixing of a uniform price for England and Scotland, the letter states, places Scotland at a decided disadvantage, and actually means that the price per ton to the Scottish merchant works out at £2 more than in England. This is due to the fact that the Scottish merchants cannot get into actual contact with the English growers, and it is understood that even if they did the English growers are not prepared to sell at the fixed price of £8 per ton. In consequence the Scottish merchants have to buy from English merchants, who by the Order, are allowed and are quite entitled to get a profit. In addition to this, there is the cost of transit to Scotland, which in most cases amounts to about 30s. per ton.

The bulk of the potatoes now remaining in Scotland will, it is stated, owing to the regulations as to the size of riddles contained in the Order which came into force on Jan. 22, be used for seed, the major portion of which will find its way to England.

The price to the grower should, it is considered, be the price for potatoes delivered free on rail or free on board. Under the new order a charge can be made by the grower for transport from his premises and also for the cost of bags and packages. This, it is pointed out, is liable to abuse. A grower could ask and be paid a ridiculous or extortionate charge for the cost of transport of bags and packages, and thereby evade the order. Experience has proved to the members of the association that a price delivered free on rail or free on board is the most satisfactory method of dealing.

The stock of "ware" potatoes, that is, potatoes devoted to the public market for table use, in Scotland is very much depleted and the requirements of the Glasgow district alone, which contains many controlled establishments doing important national work, exceed 2000 tons of potatoes per week.

In conclusion the letter points out that the position of affairs would be considerably improved by the withdrawal of the prohibition of the free export of potatoes from all districts of Ireland to Scotland.

PETROLEUM SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions has established a petroleum branch in the ministry to be known as the Munitions Petroleum Supplies Branch, to deal with questions of the provision and distribution of petroleum and similar mineral oils for the purpose of the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. E. Houghton Fry will act as director of the branch. In connection with the investigation and development of hitherto unproven home sources of supply of mineral oils, the minister will have the advantage of the services of Sir Boerton Redwood, Bart., as Director of Munitions Petroleum Research. Sir Boerton Redwood will have charge of the research section, including the development of the British sources of supply. In accepting this position, Sir Boerton Redwood, who has been honorary adviser on petroleum to the Government for many years, has stipulated that he is to receive no payment for his services. Prof. John Cadman, C. M. G., president of the Institute of Petroleum Technologists, has been good enough to assist in the organization of arrangements with the Scottish Shale Distilleries during the war, with a view to a considerable increase in their output. Sir George Bellamy is also assisting in an advisory capacity.

SCOTTISH CALL FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—At the annual meeting of the Glasgow District Union of the British Women's Temperance Association, Mrs. Gourlay, the president, said it was a source of gratification to them to see that the governments of the nations were approving and carrying into practical effect the fundamentals for which the association had all along striven. Unfortunately their own Government was among the last to act, but the continued strain of the war had affected the food supplies of the country and had rendered some control of the drink traffic absolutely necessary. The method proposed was to reduce the output of beer and to restrict the amount of spirits and wines taken out of bond. If Scotland could be liberated in this way—by putting, as were, an extinguisher on the liquor traffic, without the introduction of compensation or State management—they would rejoice. But they must not relax their efforts. In May last the association, along with other temperance bodies, had taken part in the great demonstration which had been held in favor of prohibition, and in other ways they had endeavored to secure the objects they had in view but the result had been disappointing. It seemed as if there might be some tremendous obstacle in the way of prohibition that those who formed the Government knew, but could not explain.

Miss McCutcheon, secretary, submitted the annual report. In December last, it appears, the branches undertook to watch and count the entries to selected public-houses on a Saturday evening for two hours, and on the popular weekday of the neighborhood for two and a half hours. This was done in various parts of Glasgow and in the large towns within the union. The work was well done, and many interesting reports were sent to the office. A general report was then compiled, and copies were sent to all the members of Parliament representing the districts of the union, to the chairman of the Liquor Control Board and to the members of the new War Cabinet. Statistics relating to child neglect through drink were also secured and included in the report.

A resolution was unanimously carried, expressing the association's gratitude to the King and Queen for the noble example they had shown in becoming personal abstainers for the period of the war and prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors in the royal households.

Another resolution, carried unanimously, welcomed the action of the Food Controller in reducing the output of beer by one-half, and that of the War Cabinet in "restricting the release of wine and spirits from bond," and added that the meeting being convinced that the enormous consumption of alcoholic liquors in the present crisis was a crime, called upon the Scottish members of Parliament to urge the Government to take immediate steps for the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

IN DEFENSE OF FRENCH TEMPERANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Jacques Bonhomme, a particularly stanch champion of the cause of temperance in France donned the cuirass of irony so thoroughly in his fight against alcohol as to be taken for nothing more nor less than a thoroughgoing partisan of the "petit vertre."

One morning the Temps appeared with an article on, or rather against, the excessive use of alcohol, in which it quoted as the very acme of wrong-headedness on the part of the "pros" some lines out of a newspaper which declared that France being a Republic, French people should not allow themselves to be treated as simple mouljiks who, through the despotism of the Tsar, had been deprived of their vodka.

It now appears that these lines formed

part of an article appearing in a provincial paper, le Pays de Montbellard;

that it was written with the intention of pulverising the "alcoholists," but that it instead only managed to scandalize the Temps, the most strenuous partisan of temperance reform.

Fortunately, since there is no need to add to the pertinacity with

which the advocates of alcohol sup-

port their own cause, a reader both

of the Montbellard local paper and of

the Temps, saw the mistake and

Jacques Bonhomme was given his due

by the Temps as an enthusiastic,

if not very wise partisan of temperance

reform, the great Paris daily good-

humoredly admitting that it had taken

seriously an article which was merely

"furiously ironical." It also remarks

that of all weapons the most delicate

to handle deftly is irony, and hopes,

for the peace of the editorial depart-

ment, that Jacques Bonhomme will not

have too many imitators. The ques-

tion is whether his example has not

already proved contagious, since

paper has recently been dropped from

house to house, bearing neither sig-

nature nor any other identification

mark, but on which is printed the

following amazing statement: "The

complete interdiction of alcohol in

France, as is demanded by the temper-

ates, that is to say the suppression

of brandy, rum, curacao, cassia, Ma-

deira, etc., would certainly bring about

the ruin of France. Popular risings

might generate into serious rioting

and in the triumph of German beer."

This is the work of a sarcastic Jacques Bonhomme, or that of a "bouilleur de cru," who feels his time is but short.

TENT CITY FOR PALM BEACH

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Palm Beach is

to have a tent city subdivision mod-

eled after the world-famous tent city

at Coronado, Cal., says the Post.

SIR JOHN SIMON AND PROPOSED FRANCHISE BILL

British Women Asked Not to Place Obstacles in Way of Government Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The National Council for Adult Suffrage held an important meeting at the Kingsway Hall shortly after the issue of the report of the speakers' conference. The principal speaker was Sir John Simon, who urged suffragists "not to make the mistake of supposing that their cause would be helped by anything which prevented the Government from introducing the principle of women's suffrage in a bill." The Bishop of Lincoln sent a message to the meeting in which he referred to the conference resolutions as an unsatisfactory compromise. "It betrays a fear of a numerical superiority of women on the register.... The checks and counterchecks proposed are purely arbitrary and must be swept away," Mr. J. L. Garvin wrote to say that "before the war I opposed the claim of women unwillingly on the sole ground that when Armageddon came only men would maintain the State. Now I know that men alone never could have maintained it, and that henceforth the modern State must be dependent on men and women alike."

Miss Margaret Ashton, in moving the main resolution, said that the need for women to be enfranchised was more urgent than that of extending the franchise to more men because women needed the vote to help secure themselves better conditions of industry and payment. The resolution having been carried Sir John Simon addressed the meeting.

He declared that at such a time as the present there could be no justification for undertaking great political changes unless the changes were intimately connected with the salvation of the country. The reconstruction of the basis of the State on the lines of a wider franchise was essential to the future safety of the community. All the 37 resolutions of the speakers' conference had been carried unanimously, and there was agreement among the members of the conference that if the Government introduced a bill containing the recommendations, they would not try to pull one of the recommendations to pieces at the expense of another. They would stand together to support the resolutions en bloc. There was, therefore, now a better chance of carrying a great electoral reform measure than ever before. "We have the strongest ground for expecting the Government to introduce such a bill, and it has a better prospect of passing into law than any previous bill," said Sir John Simon and he added: "I am confident that no such bill could be introduced by the Government unless it contained proposals for women's suffrage. That is an immense and significant advance."

The change of Government, he continued, occurred during the sittings of the conference, and the speaker was informed by Mr. Lloyd George that he wished the conference to continue its sittings, as he regarded it of the greatest importance to get their report at the earliest moment. Now was the proper moment to urge a more generous view of women's suffrage.

The compromise in the report was full of objections and shortcomings. There was a minority of members of the conference who were so strongly opposed to women's suffrage that they could not compromise on the question, so that the stipulation about supporting the resolutions as a whole did not exist with regard to women's suffrage.

When the bill was introduced, the members of the conference in the House would be entirely free to urge other and better proposals. While pointing out the unsatisfactory nature of the compromise and demanding a wider basis, he urged suffragists not to lose the chance of getting women's suffrage introduced by the Government into a Government bill in the House, where it would be discussed and would be liable to alteration. He warned them particularly against doing anything which would allow those people who were anxious to prevent the introduction of any kind of suffrage measure, to say that the suffragists were hopelessly divided. "Do not," said Sir John Simon, "let us give the people who would like to keep the door shut the excuse for doing so that no suffragist can find the key." He implored suffragists, in conclusion, to cooperate with all supporters of the franchise for women to secure its introduction in a Government bill, on a generous basis as the Government could be induced to consent to, and begged adult suffragists not to make the mistake of supposing that their cause would be helped by any action which prevented the Government from bringing in a bill.

REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A further measure has been adopted by the Cabinet to insure economy in coal and to obviate the necessity of importing materials for the making of paper from abroad. The notice from the Government which appears in the press is as follows: The council of ministers has decided in order to restrict the consumption of fuel indispensable to the life of the country, to reduce the size of the daily papers, taking into account the differences in price and in size. This measure, which is in accordance with the wish several times expressed by a great number of the newspapers, cannot be regarded as in any way aiming at freedom of the press. It is solely inspired by the necessities of national defense and will disappear directly these necessities cease to exist.

APPEAL MADE TO PEOPLE OF IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—A crowded public meeting in connection with the recent war loan was held in the Commercial buildings, Dublin. Mr. R. W. Booth, president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, who presided, read a telegram from Mr. Bonar Law M.P., wishing success to the meeting, and saying, "It is upon small subscriptions as well as upon the large that I am relying for success, and I am confident that I shall not look to the citizens in vain."

Mr. Booth went on to say that the letters and messages which he then read must bring home to every thinking man and woman in the assembly, the urgent necessity there was for making the war loan a success. The Council of the Chamber of Commerce had called that meeting that they might wake up their fellow citizens and countrymen to the gravity of the situation and their responsibilities in relation to it. In subscribing to the war loan they first of all provided ways and means to carry on the great struggle. They would also show the great leaders of the Empire that the whole nation was solidly behind them. He spoke with satisfaction of the enormous increase in the bank deposits, which had been revealed at the recent meetings of the various banks. It was shown that at the end of the financial year the deposit and current accounts in Ireland amounted to £79,239.075—a record sum. This was doubtless a good proof of commercial prosperity, but while lying in the banks it was comparatively unproductive. He was glad to hear that several local authorities in Ireland had made application and others had the war loan under consideration.

The following resolution was proposed, and subsequently passed unanimously. "This meeting, representing all sections of trade and commerce, strongly urges on authorities, bankers, manufacturers, companies, farmers and all classes of the community in Ireland, the necessity of supporting of the war loan by every means in their power in order that sufficient funds may be provided to bring the war to a successful conclusion."

Sir Maurice Dockell, who seconded, spoke of the satisfaction all would have if they felt they had done their part in bringing about victory and in supporting the splendid Government then in power. There was little danger that their security would depreciate, but the Government had arranged a sinking fund, to make provision for any such eventuality. It was not likely to be needed, with the British Empire behind them in the loan. He understood that in South Africa alone, there were undeveloped possessions which could pay the whole of the national debt. But if the Empire were to go down Ireland would go down with it for it was inseparably bound to it.

Mr. T. Macardle, president of the Dundalk Chamber of Commerce, said that Dundalk had already subscribed upwards of £10,000. He specially urged the farmers of Ireland to respond, saying they owed a debt of gratitude to the general public which had found the money to enable them to buy out the landlords and become owners of their farms. Mr. Stephen Telford of Athy, speaking from the standpoint of the farmers, said he would urge all of them to invest all their spare money in the loan, and that he knew the banks would give them all the assistance in their power. Mr. R. F. S. Colville, Governor of the Bank of Ireland, reminded the audience that if people had not money to spare for the loan, it would be lent to them by the bank on favorable terms.

B'NAI B'RITH NIGHT

B'nai B'rith night was celebrated at Temple Ohel Shalom last evening. The speaker was the Rev. Dr. Rudolph I. Coffey of Chicago, the head of the social service department of the order. The order has a chain of Big Brother committees throughout the United States. This morning Dr. Coffey again spoke at the temple. This evening he will be tendered a dinner by the two local lodges at the Boston City Club. Tomorrow he will speak at Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue.

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IN SUITABLE LENGTHS

CALIFORNIA HAS RECORD TRADE IN MOTOR CARS

State Now Has an Automobile for Every Fifteen Persons and Total Registration Is More Than 200,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, says that, although it is now the second State in the country for automobiles per capita, the sale of power-driven vehicles in California continues at a record pace.

Mr. Reeves has just returned from a six weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast, where he investigated trade conditions, appeared before meetings of the dealer associations and city commercial organizations, and formally opened the San Francisco auto show on behalf of the motor car manufacturers.

"In going over the figures of the motor vehicle department of California," said Mr. Reeves, "I was shown that there were more than 200,000 automobiles registered in California, which is one for every 15 persons in this State. Of course, it must be understood that many registered cars are owned by the visitors; but they would change the figures to any marked degree. The figures are only exceeded by the State of Iowa, where because of the great number of farmers who must have motor cars, the figures are one car for every 11 persons."

In Los Angeles County there are more cars than in any other county in the country, and, judging by the traffic condition in Los Angeles, it has more cars per mile of street than New York or any other city. At least that's the impression one gets when riding through their business district.

The Los Angeles Dealers Association, which is the largest dealer association in the country, reports that trade is increasing and will continue to increase in proportion to the increased road mileage of the State, caused by the continued good service supplied by motor cars. California this year has appropriated \$15,000,000, which, added to the present mileage, will even further enhance the present ideal touring conditions.

Touring throughout the mission country supplies scenery and places of interest that puts it on a par with the best that Europe was ever able to offer. In the Northwest district they have the wonderful Columbia River Highway built along cliffs skirting the Columbia River, while Washington is putting its time in on the improvement of the Pacific Coast Highway by which an ideal tour can be taken from Seattle down to San Diego. California is more crowded with tourists this year than ever before in its history, and automobile touring was at its zenith when I left. The trips include not alone Southern California, but through all the Pacific Coast states.

The San Francisco automobile show was a great success, not alone in attendance and the business done, but from a beauty point of view, as the dealers' association spent a substantial sum to decorate the building, which by the way, was built by the city for convention purposes.

"The dealer organizations on the coast show unusual enterprise in their work of handling and selling motor cars, and in association with the A. A. A. and clubs, including the Automobile Club of Southern California, with its 11,000 members, are keen to do everything necessary to make enjoyable the touring trips of those who visit the coast territory."

EVERY POLICEMAN HAS AN AUTOMOBILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, CAL.—Every policeman in Berkeley now has an automobile which he uses on his beat. Police Chief August Vollmer made this arrangement some time ago and has found after a period of experimentation that it works very well. The city pays \$25 a month and furnishes gasoline and oil, while the policemen furnish the machine. The machine carries a fire extinguisher, a first aid kit, and an emergency ladder. All persons arrested in minor cases are carried to jail in the policeman's own car.

Chief Vollmer finds that the men are able to cover more miles per hour, that the policeman is able to reach a point much quicker, that he is able to investigate cases much better and that he is equipped to meet emergencies on his beat.

IGORROT MAY BE WEST POINT CADET

MANILA, Philippines—The possibility of sending an Igorrot, named Romando Wayang, 18 years old, to the West Point Military Academy, is borne out in a letter sent by Edward A. Rumely, president of the Interlaken School of New York, to the office of the executive secretary, says the Times.

Wayang is in the States at present, having been sent there by the Bontoc Protestant Mission. He is to graduate soon from the high school course of the Interlaken School, and has an excellent record in scholarship as well as physical training. President Rumely is loud in his praise of the young Wayang, whom he is recommending for appointment to that well-known military institution.

BOSTON'S AUTO SHOW TO CLOSE THIS EVENING

Biggest Display of Automobiles Ever Held in This City Has Had a Most Successful Week

Boston's annual automobile show of 1917 will come to a close this evening after having had one of the most satisfactory weeks any motor vehicle exhibit held in this city has ever noted. Not only is this true from the point of view of exhibits, but is also true as regards quality of display, attractiveness of setting and amount of prospective and actual business done.

Conditions have not been at all favorable to large attendance and yet there have been many thousands of automobile enthusiasts pass through Mechanics Building, Horticultural Hall and the Copley Plaza.

That the automobile and accessory manufacturer and the body designer have all contributed much during the past 12 months to make motoring a greater pleasure and more practical than has ever before been the case is evident to all and that the next 12 months will produce more developments along similar lines is the prediction of those in closest touch with the industry.

This year's show indicates that while there has been a slight increase in the number of eight and 12-cylinder cars on the market the fours and sixes are still predominating and there is very little prospect of their becoming less popular in the next few years.

Greater flexibility and smaller consumption of gasoline per mile are the chief aim of the designer and builder of the power plant.

Big gains have been made in both of these during the past two or three years and still greater progress is bound to come.

The commercial vehicle section of the industry is also receiving a lot of attention and it is safe to say that many thousands of trucks have been purchased during the last 12 months by persons who have in the past believed that the truck was not suited to their needs. There is not an industry today requiring the transportation of merchandise which cannot use a motor truck to advantage and the next year is sure to find as big an increase in the purchase of such vehicles as the past one can show.

PENNSYLVANIA GYMNASTS WIN FROM YALE TEAM

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania defeated Yale here Friday night in an intercollegiate gymnastic meet, 31 points to 23. Captain Sturridge was the star for the Red and Blue team, winning first place in the horizontal bar events and second on the rings. In all he scored fourth on the rings. In all he scored fourth on the rings.

Pennsylvania took three first places and Yale the same number, but the Pennsylvania team took the lead in the number of second places with four. The Red and Blue also captured four fourth places. The summary:

"Hub Swings"—Won by Fairies, Pennsylvania; Koffer, Pennsylvania, second; Smith, Yale, third.

Horizontal Bar—Won by Sturridge, Pennsylvania; Phelps, Yale, second; Attie, Pennsylvania, third.

Sidehorse—Won by Lippold, Yale; Hagen, Pennsylvania, second; Votaw, Pennsylvania, third.

Parallel Bars—Won by Fitcham, Pennsylvania; Cook, Yale, second; Attie, Pennsylvania, third.

Rings—Won by Martin, Yale; Sturridge, Pennsylvania, second; Elwood, Yale, third.

Tumbling—Won by Wood, Yale; Littig, Pennsylvania, second; Fitcham, Pennsylvania, third.

YALE DEFEATS PRINCETON BY A WIDE MARGIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale easily defeated Princeton in the intercollegiate championship swimming meet here Friday evening in the Carnegie pool, the score being 38 to 15. The easy manner in which Yale won was somewhat of a surprise, and the only first the Tigers won was in the plunge, which was captured by Harrison. Princeton won the water polo match, 50 to 0. The summaries:

Relay Race—Won by Yale (Ferguson, Thomas, Mayer, Schlaet); Princeton (Mathison, Johnson, Harris, Georgi), second. Time, 1m. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Dive—Won by M. Benjamin, Yale; Kansan, Princeton, second; Anderson, Princeton, third. Time, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

50-Yard Swim—Won by Mayer, Yale; Ferguson, Yale, second; Georgi, Princeton, third. Time, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Alexander, Yale; Hopkins, Yale, second; Mathison, Princeton, third. Time, 2m. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Plunge—Won by Harrison, Princeton, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Schlaet, Yale; Gould, Yale, second; Georgi, Princeton, third. Time, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

TERMINAL IMPROVEMENT

BALTIMORE, Md.—According to George R. Simnickson, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, improvements at Baltimore during 1915 and 1916 will, together with work now under way and that to be undertaken during the ensuing year, represent an outlay of \$23,000,000, says the News. In an address at the City Club Mr. Simnickson said that Baltimore is in the direct line between the agricultural districts of the South and the manufacturing districts of the North, requiring a large amount of freight traffic to pass through this city, in addition to which it is in the line of the large passenger travel between the cities of the East and the capital of the nation, which is bound to increase as the country grows.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Adam, Ruthall Charles, Boston, Mass.—Telephone system.

Baldwin, Edward C., Boston, Mass.—Combined carton and dispenser.

Baxter, Frank L., Boston, Mass.—Toothpick.

Berry, Jesse H., Boston, Mass.—Vehicle hood and shield.

Brooks, Matthias, Boston, Mass.—Shoe supporting jack.

Brunelle, Henry, Turners Falls, Mass.—Circuit closer for drip pan alarms.

Burke, William H., Haverhill, Mass.—Roll for operating upon boots and shoes.

Coughlin, Michael E., Boston, Mass.—Rubber composition and making the machine.

Davis, Isaac H., Boston, Mass.—Starting device for explosive motors.

Decker, John F., Adams, Mass.—Bread slicer.

Farrington, Harry J., Boston, Mass.—Jewelry box.

Fessenden, Reginald A., Braintree, Mass.—Power plant; measuring distance.

Fritz, Axel, Everett, Mass.—Cattle station.

Gustafson, Carl J., Springfield, Mass.—Starting device for motor cycles.

Hadaway, John B., Swampscott, Mass.—Steel rubbing and channel-roughening machine.

Johnson, Albert E., Beverly, Mass.—Insole fitting machine; forming in machine.

Jordan, Ruric W., Boston, Mass.—Wheel rims.

Kundert, Rudolph, Roslindale, Mass.—Machine for marking continuous strips of paper or like material.

Lawson, Oscar L., Lynn, Mass.—Thread pull-off and locking device.

Little, Henry O., Bridgewater, Mass.—Automatic magnetic separator for mills.

Mahon, Daniel P., Quincy, Mass.—Keyhole attachment for locks.

Macchali, Norman, West Newton, Mass.—Electric insulator.

Neal, Elmer E., Springfield, Mass.—Apparatus for producing spherical objects.

Northrop, James, Hopedale, Mass.—Misting device.

Rathbone, Charles, Fairhaven, Mass.—Machine for setting facing boots.

Rollins, George E., Brockton, Mass.—Plug for rubber threads.

Roope, Fenley H., Lynn, Mass.—Portiere traversing mechanism.

Schurman, Elias W., Boston, Mass.—Vehicle light.

Simone, George A., Boston, Mass.—Umbrella.

Sleeper, Otis H., Exeter, N. H.—Lock nut.

Standerwick, Reginald C., Lynn, Mass.—Gear and pulley device.

Stockier, Lawrence E., Saugus, Mass.—Shoe toe moistening and heating apparatus.

Totman, Amos A., North Brookfield, Mass.—Machine for package rings.

Vestine, Andrew O., Worcester, Mass.—Pulley.

Vincent, Joseph E., Cambridge, Mass.—Washer counter.

Warren, Peter R., Boston, Mass.—Box.

VOTE COUNTING EXPEDITED BY KANSAS METHOD

Double Election Board One to Receive and the Other to Tabulate Ballots Secret of Success

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indications that one of the greatest obstacles to the prompt announcement of election results, such as handicapped the newspapers in the last presidential election, may be removed before another presidential year, are reflected in the action of the West Virginia Legislature, following the example set by Kansas, in the creation of what is called "a double election board," says the Post.

Kansas, considering its difference in time as compared with the eastern states, was the first of all states to begin to return figures on its election last Nov. 7. This was a surprise generally to other states until it was discovered that the secret of Kansas promptness was a system known as the double election board. This system does not in any sense revolutionize present methods of voting, but simply makes it possible that the ballots may be counted almost simultaneously with the casting of them, with the result that the vote is known immediately upon the closing of the polls.

The Kansas law provides that, at all general elections the national and State tickets shall be printed upon one ballot, and the district, county, and township tickets shall be printed upon another ballot, and that at each voting precinct five separate ballot boxes shall be provided, two boxes in duplicate for the national and State ballots, and that there shall be two boards of election officers, one to be known as the receiving board—to receive ballots and guard their proper placement in the boxes—and the other to be a counting board.

A few hours after the opening of the polls the national and State ballot boxes are removed from their designated places, and duplicate boxes placed in their stead, while the counting board retires under proper safeguards, empties the first set of boxes, and counts the ballots. After another interval the boxes are exchanged again, and the counting proceeded with in this manner of simple relay. The old method, which still obtains in all the states except Kansas and West Virginia, requires the casting of the full ballot before any counting is done, and this involves in some places from six to forty-eight hours, delaying a still greater time the compilation of a State or national vote.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Journal prints a letter from Consul Real in Guatemala, which states that Guatemala has solved to some extent the high cost of living, at least so far as the poorer classes are concerned in Guatemala City and Quetzaltenango, the two principal cities of the republic. The President, by his legal supervision, has kept the price of bread at a minimum, and there are Government warehouses for the sale of rice, corn, potatoes and bananas, all at fixed prices, for the poor of the two cities.

VISITING MOTOR CAR TOURISTS MAKING RECORDS

Automobile Club of Southern California Reports Great Activity in That Part of Country

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—All records for visiting motor car parties into this section of the State will be broken this year, according to a prediction made by officials of the Automobile Club of Southern California. More parties have arrived this year, during the first two months, than came in the first four months last year, according to club records. Written inquiries are pouring in to the touring bureaus in a flood, indicating that never before have the eyes of America been turned so definitely upon the highway system of Southern California.

This is accounted for, in part, by the fact that thousands of parties which came out for the expositions in 1915 carried very favorable reports home with them, which reports are increasing, the traffic tenfold.

In its campaign for "seeing Southern California first," the Automobile Club is advocating, both to local and visiting motorists, that they systematic their touring activities. Hit-or-miss touring gets nowhere, it is pointed out, and there is a needless waste of gasoline and a great wear and tear on the machine.

For that reason, and in order to aid the many visitors, the club is recommending through its branch offices and touring bureaus that information be sought for each locality, and in that locality, for the best method of completely viewing its wonder-spots and its best roads.

There is an ever increasing tendency on the part of the motor car owners in the southern part of the state to take long trips and spend their money in some other locality—without first having visited all the beauty spots of their own section. It is pointed out by the club that southern California is not easily exhausted of tours, and that every motorist should first acquaint himself with his "home country" before taking the longer trips into "foreign" lands.

The club at its annual election recently selected its officials for the coming year and the same officials serving during 1916 were returned to office including L. Baker, president; W. L. Valentine, first vice-president; H. G. Miller, second vice-president; E. L. Mitchell, secretary, and Ralph Reynolds, assistant secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Columbia University team continues first in the Intercollegiate Swimming League, as the result of defeating the University of Pennsylvania tankmen Friday evening, 33 to 20. Pennsylvania won the polo game by a score of 9 to 5.

H. E. Vollmer, intercollegiate sprint champion, was the mainstay of the Blue and White swimmers. He won the 50-yard and 220-yard swims, and was anchor man on the relay team, winning the event by four yards. Capt. Herbert of Columbia beat Vollmer in the 100-yard swim. The summary:

Relay Race—Won by Columbia (Howard, Herbert, Walker, Vollmer); Pennsylvania, second. Time, 2m. 30s.

220-Yards—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Russell, Pennsylvania, second; Keezer, Pennsylvania, third. Time, 2m. 46s.

50-Yards—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Seminole, Pennsylvania, second; Herbert, Columbia, third. Time, 2m. 28s.

220-Yards—Won by Vollmer,

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS A FAIRLY BUOYANT TONE

Armed Ship Decision Affects International Mercantile Marine Shares in Particular — Gulf Leads Local List Higher

Several favorable factors influenced the early New York stock market toward strength today, chief among them being the intent of the United States Government to arm merchant ships for protection against German submarines. War news constrained as adding the Allies' cause also had some effect on sentiment.

The International Mercantile Marine shares naturally reflected in a fairly buoyant tone the armed-ship decision because ships of this company have been held in port for many days. The preferred stock was particularly strong, and the common moved up more than a point.

The general market was strong, with United States Steel common up 3¢ a point at one time soon after the opening. Ohio City Gas, Reading, Pittsburgh Coal, Maxwell Motor, General Motors and American Writing Paper were other features for good gains.

The tone in the local stock market was good in the first few minutes. Gulf common led the list higher with an advance of nearly three points at one time.

Despite some irregularity, both lists continued decidedly strong as the short session progressed.

There were some recessions in the Marine issues toward midday but they closed with comfortable net gains for the day. General Motors opened up 7¢ at 119 1/2 and sold well above 123.

American Writing Paper preferred opened up 1 1/2 at 52 1/2, advanced 2 points further and then lost a good part of the advance. U. S. Steel, after opening up 3¢ at 112 1/2 moved up to 113 1/2 and then dropped off the fraction. New York Air Brake moved up 3 points. Texas Company opened up 1 1/2 at 23 1/2, receded to 23 and rallied a point. Mexican Petroleum also sagged off.

Gulf common opened up 1 1/2 in Boston at 109, advanced to 110, receded to 108 1/2 and again moved upward. Fluctuations locally were unimportant for the most part.

New York total sales, 559,700 shares; \$2,913,000 bonds. For the week, 4,499,100 shares; \$16,287,000 bonds.

LOCAL RESERVE BANK'S CONDITION

Condensed statement of financial condition at close of business March 9, 1917, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES

Gold and gold certificates	\$20,680,000
In settlement fund	13,929,000
Bank redemption fund	49,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.	221,270
Total reserve	\$31,870,270

Bills discounted and bought:

Commercial paper	2,369,079
Member bank collateral notes	165,000
Bank acceptances	11,614,921
U. S. bonds	1,666,000
City and town notes	186,221
Due from Treasurer of the U. S.	118,233
Due from other Fed res notes	4,637,062
Fed res notes on hand	1,269,000
National bank notes	55,100
Total resources	\$57,280,893

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	\$5,063,350
To member banks	21,124,225
Cashier's checks	3,392
Other liabilities	101,625
Total liabilities	\$57,280,893

Gold with Federal Reserve agent to receive outstanding Federal Reserve notes, \$15,459,960.

RATES COLLEGE ALUMNI

Resolutions were adopted by members at the annual meeting of the Bates College alumni of Greater Boston in the Hotel Vendome last night pledging themselves to uphold American traditions and ideals and urging the protection of the rights of American citizens on both land and sea. Gov. Carl E. Milliken of Maine was present and spoke in favor of loyalty to the Nation and their alma mater. Letters from President George C. Bates of Bates and Prof. J. Y. Stanton of the faculty were read.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday, moderate variable winds.

FAIR WEATHER

Fair southern New England; Fair to what warmer.

For Northern New England: Fair to night; Sunday, increasing cloudiness.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 32 10 a.m. 36 12 noon 40

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. 50 New Orleans 36

Chicago 30 12 10 a.m. 30

Philadelphia 34 12 10 a.m. 32

Cincinnati 34 12 10 a.m. 32

Denver 28 Portland, Me. 32

Jacksonville 28 San Francisco 34

Kansas City 60 St. Louis 44

San Antonio 32 Washington 36

Albany 50 Buffalo 62

Chicago 30 12 10 a.m. 32

High water, 6:00 a.m. 12 24 p.m.

Low water, 12 18 Moon rises, 7:54 p.m.

High vehicle lamps at 6:14 P.M.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STOCKS SHOW REMARKABLE STEADINESS

Inimence of War Has Little Effect on the Market—Enormous Earnings of Corporations—Week's Review of Finance

The remarkable change in the industrial and economic conditions of the United States that has taken place since the war began is well illustrated in the stability of the securities markets. When the European conflict started the financial tumult was so great that the various stock markets of the world, including those of the United States, were obliged to close and remain closed for some months. Prices slumped so severely that it had been deemed necessary to close the exchanges in order to prevent further financial losses. At the same time there had not been the remotest thought that the United States might be drawn into the war. Now, although the United States is on the verge of war, the securities markets show little disposition to decline on that account. On the contrary a remarkable steadiness is shown, with even a frequent tendency on part of the active issues to advance. Conspiracies in activity this week were the copper issues. So active and strong did some of the Boston coppers become at times that many were inclined to think that an old-fashioned "copper boom" was at hand. The industrials also were buoyant.

The contrast between present market conditions and those obtaining just after the war broke out is explained by the vast difference between the business depression prevailing at that time and the unprecedented prosperity that is being enjoyed today. A great many annual reports of corporations were published this week. They were wonderful exhibits of earnings. Large percentages were shown as earned for stocks, and yet dividend increases have been extremely conservative. The financial position of these concerns consequently is very much improved. These reports were for the year 1916. From all indications similar prosperity will be enjoyed this year. It is consequently little wonder that even with the prospect of the United States entering the war stocks maintain so much steadiness. The railroads have not participated to any extent in the universal prosperity for the reason that their costs of operation have mounted high and, although they are doing a record business, the net returns have been only moderate. The consequence is that railroad stocks are no longer favorites with traders particularly since they have the opportunity to buy industrials which have shown such great earning power. The securities markets this week were irregular. There was no particular reason for this other than professional traders exerted their efforts to produce more active price movements.

The Federal Reserve Board in a statement to United States banks says its recent warning to banks of Nov. 28, 1916, not to invest too heavily in foreign securities has been misunderstood. It now says:

"Since that date the country's gold reserve has been further materially strengthened and supplies a broad basis for additional credit. The board considers that banks may perform a useful service in facilitating the distribution of investments, and in carrying out this process they may, with advantage, invest a reasonable amount of their resources in foreign securities. So long as this does not lead to an excessive tying up of funds and does not interfere with the liquid condition of the banks, there cannot be any objection to this course."

WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT LESS

The London Statist estimates world gold production for 1916 at £95,700,000, or \$465,845,700. This is a decrease of close upon £2,000,000, or \$9,733,000, compared with 1915, principally due to falling off in Australasia and United States, partly offset by an increase of nearly £1,000,000 in African output. The countries forming part of the British Empire contributed for 1916 just two-thirds of world's output.

Outputs in many directions, however, have appreciably diminished, and inability to make adequate progress in reducing accumulated contracts still prevents the acceptance of considerable new business.

This statement should have an important reassuring effect, as it comes at an opportune time, in that much foreign trade would have to be sacrificed if the United States does not show willingness to cooperate in the necessary financing.

The shipment of \$5,000,000 gold received at the New York assay office Thursday from Canada was the first shipment received here since the arrival last week of \$5,000,000. So far this year gold imports have amounted to \$164,000,000. In the whole of last year they were \$85,000,000. Since Jan. 1, 1915, gold imports have amounted to \$130,500,000.

New York bankers are receiving advance subscriptions for new Canadian Government loan for which books will be officially opened March 12. While terms have not yet been officially announced the bankers look for \$150,000,000 5 per cent bonds due 1937 at a price to yield 5½ per cent. Principal and interest on new loan will be payable in New York or Canada. Bonds are exempt from all Canadian Government taxes. At the end of 1916 Canada's debt stood at about \$72,000,000, against which her annual revenue is about \$200,000,000. Canada has had to borrow only 40 per cent of her war expenditures, the balance being supplied by taxation.

The Bank of England's statement furnishes a sufficient explanation why it failed to reduce its minimum discount rate this week and thereby disappointed those who had predicted such action. Proportion of reserve to liabilities shows a decrease of almost 2 per cent from previous week and now stands at the rather low figure of 14.02. This impairment in reserve position was entirely due to an enormous increase in public deposits of £73,043,000, which was only partly offset by a decrease of £44,828,000 in private deposits.

The United States Treasury entered

March with a net balance of \$66,500,000. This is distributed among sub-treasuries and leaves, in each such a small balance as to prevent smooth running of the Government. With sale of \$100,000,000 bonds provided in recent legislation, treasury balance will soon climb to \$160,000,000, which will enable the Government to run along smoothly until heavy receipts from the income tax due by June 30 are paid in. Payments on this score begin to come in in considerable volume during May, and the aggregate amount due from it is likely to reach \$110,000,000, or \$15,000,000. Expenditures will have been running heavy the past eight months and show an excess of disbursements over receipts for that period of \$163,000,000, which is \$110,000,000 more than for the eight months of fiscal year 1916. Receipts amounted to \$476,000,000, or \$43,000,000 in excess of eight months of 1916. Expenditures for the eight months amounted to \$639,000,000, or \$153,000,000 more than eight months of the last fiscal year. For February excess of expenditures over receipts was \$23,500,000. In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rules at 2½ per cent. Time money is distinctly easier as the result of increased offerings. In spite of the fact that the demand is chiefly for industrial money on account of the character of the stock market trading, rates for this class of loans have been marked down ¼ per cent and are now 4 per cent for 60 and 70 days, 4½ per cent for 90 days, four, five and six months. Mixed loans are dull and are quoted nominally 3¾ per cent for 60 and 90 days, 4 per cent for four, five and six months.

Sentiment in commercial paper circles leans toward a slightly softer tone, which is indicated rather by a broader inquiry than in any reduction of rates. Prime regular maturities are still moving at 4½ per cent as the minimum for six months. The demand from country banks has fallen off somewhat of late.

Sterling exchange is firmer for demand. The buying is for 10-day steamers. J. P. Morgan & Co. are buyers of cable transfers, which are well sustained. Among other factors having bearing on market are easier money rates and the receipt of \$5,000,000 gold from Canada. Incidentally, \$2,500,000 gold arrived at San Francisco from Australia consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. On the other hand, gold to the amount of \$500,000 has been withdrawn from the New York subtreasury for shipment to Canada. This is regarded as a special transaction.

DOMESTIC TRADE HESITATES BUT IS FLOURISHING

United States domestic business is greater in volume at this time this year than is usual, although there is a certain hesitation to transactions, which is increased because of present diplomatic disturbances, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the business situation, which continues: The position of commerce and industry remains remarkably strong, notwithstanding the foreign complications, transportation delays and doubts about future supplies and prices.

Recent storms and cold hindered efforts to relieve the freight congestion and over-seas shipments continue difficult and uncertain, but domestic movements of raw materials and products are freer and there is somewhat less restraint in manufacturing activities.

Outputs in many directions, however, have appreciably diminished, and inability to make adequate progress in reducing accumulated contracts still prevents the acceptance of considerable new business.

"Since that date the country's gold reserve has been further materially strengthened and supplies a broad basis for additional credit. The board considers that banks may perform a useful service in facilitating the distribution of investments, and in carrying out this process they may, with advantage, invest a reasonable amount of their resources in foreign securities. So long as this does not lead to an excessive tying up of funds and does not interfere with the liquid condition of the banks, there cannot be any objection to this course."

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The United States Treasury entered

FIRST STEPS IN NEW AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALE PLAN

Sixty Thousand Bales in Consignment Well Up to Average. With Some Excellent Clips

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The first appraisement under the Imperial Government wool purchase plan, was held in the local market the middle of January and extended over 14 days. Catalogues submitted by the various breeders comprised 60,000 bales.

Though delays and difficulties were unavoidable in connection with the work of valuing the first catalogues, it is hoped that by the time the next series take place the progress will be more rapid.

The Prime Minister has announced that payment has been fixed for 14 days following the termination of each final appraisal.

Ten per cent is to be retained by the Commonwealth Government for adjustments, and at the close of the wool season the final distributions will be made on the receipts from all sources, including the 10 per cent held back; also any surplus from wool sold by the British Government over and above the 15½d. basis.

Offerings proved to be well up to the average, and included some very stylish clips from the New England district. Greasy merino wool was appraised up to 27½d. and for secured the record price of 3d. was obtained.

INTERBOROUGH BOND ISSUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In regard to the application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to the Public Service Commission for authority to issue \$14,436,000 first and refunding 5 per cent bonds of the company, which are secured by the mortgage dated March 20, 1913, President Shantz said that the proceeds of these bonds were largely required for the additional construction now being installed upon the elevated system and extensions. He further said that some portion of the proceeds is also required to meet the increased cost of construction due to the high prices during the war.

These bonds, when authorized, stand in the same situation as bonds heretofore authorized, and the interest upon them will be added to and treated as a part of the preferential allowances to the company under the pooling arrangements with respect to the elevated lines.

PNEUMATIC SERVICE CO. YEAR'S PROFITS

American Pneumatic Service Company reports these changes in earnings for the 12 months ending Dec. 31 last:

	1916	Increase
Mail Tube Cos.	\$324,279	\$11,860
The Lamson Co.	272,089	175,637
Other inc.	7,180	5,429
Total	613,269	158,348

Deductions—

Net and eng expense... 88,720 49,082

Int and sinking fund... 97,672 1,058

Total 186,382 50,141

Net earnings 427,286 108,206

*Decrease. The increase in general and engineering expenses this year is occasioned by unusual outlays for traveling and legal services incident to the negotiations for the extension of the mail tube contracts.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allenton, Ill.—O. N. Clause of Clause Bros. & Co., U. S.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. L. Quirk; U. S. Brown & Co., U. S.

Buffalo—Henry Goldstein; U. S.

Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Chicago—N. S. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike.

Chicago—W. Weinstein; U. S.

Cincinnati—Aug. Levy of Charles Meliss Co., Esse.

Clarkeburg, W. Va.—G. F. Leatherbury of Leatherbury Shoe Co.; Tour.

Cleveland—W. H. Andrews.

Detroit—Ralph Almaworth of The Almaworth Shoe Co.; Tour.

Duluth, Minn.—Nathan Kris; U. S.

Houston, Tex.—Meyer Nachas; U. S.

Kansas City—C. Elliott of Elliott Kendall Shoe Co.; Adams.

Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock, T. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tour.

Minneapolis—A. Rosengren; U. S.

New York—Barlow; U. S.

New York—J. Connell of National Union & Trust House; Essex.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.

New York—T. J. Kennedy of Morse & Rogers; Lenox.

Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Plattsburgh, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.

Toronto—R. C. Covas of Homar, Colan & Co.; U. S.

Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth; U. S.

Rochester, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Ross; Lenox.

St. Louis—J. G. and E. A. Samuel of the Samuel Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER TANNER BUYERS

Boston—Mr. McElroy of McElroy, Sloan & Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75½c. off 3-1d.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 37½d. off 3-1d.

MOTOR CONCERN MAKES REPORT FOR THE YEAR

Confusing Political and Shipping Situations Make Themselves Felt—Prices Hold Up

Willys-Overland Company Earns Nearly Twenty-Three Per Cent on Outstanding Common Stock for the Twelve Months

Willys-Overland Company report for year ended Dec. 31 compares with previous fiscal period as follows:

	1916	1915
Net earnings	\$10,016,420	\$11,241,275
Contingency res.	1,000,000	
Interest	456,702	326,577
Net income	\$9,555,718	9,870,678
Pfd dividends	894,705	322,164
Balance	8,671,018	9,548,514
Dividends	33,678,935	22,929,155
Balance	7,312,018	25,000
First stock redemp.	4,912,071	7,068,618
Surplus	4,912,074	7,068,618
Secur prem.		

MUNITION TAX URGED TO AID NATIONAL GUARD

Governor of Missouri Asks Legislature to Penalize Arms Manufacturers on Basis of Their Gross Sales

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Governor Gardner proposes to raise \$25,000 for the maintenance of the Missouri National Guard during 1917 and 1918 by taxing munition plants 10 per cent of their gross sales; says a Jefferson City dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat*.

He has forwarded a special message to the Legislature calling attention to the necessity of appropriating \$25,000 for the National Guard as a minimum to bring it up to the standard required by the Federal Government. He urged the immediate passage of a measure taxing munition manufacturers. The Governor's message follows:

"Duty compels me at this time to call your attention to a matter which is of vital importance to the future existence of the National Guard of our State. Under the Federal Defense Act it is imperative that we increase the numerical strength of the National Guard of our State by July 1, 1917, to 6,600 men, and by a step-up process continue yearly to make a 50 per cent numerical increase therein until we obtain a maximum strength of 100,000 for each representative in Congress from our State, and which will finally constitute the numerical strength of our National Guard at 14,400."

"To fail to comply with the requirements of the Federal Defense Act at this time, simply by operation of law, withdraws all financial support and recognition by the Federal Government and leaves our State military department impotent and void. At other less critical times of the world's history, we might permit such a condition to arise relative to the military strength of our State; but in the present impending crisis of National affairs, when the war clouds are hanging ominously dark about us, I feel that I would be recreant to my trust as the executive of this great State, did I not directly call to you attention the importance of preserving the full identity of our National Guard."

"To meet this requirement, it will be necessary to make a minimum appropriation of \$25,000 for the ensuing biennial period. And I earnestly super-

pose to again direct your attention to the unfortunate and deplorable condition of our revenues to meet such requirements; and, therefore, transmitting to you herewith a prepared bill which I recommend that you specifically enact into the law of our State. This bill makes a levy of 10 per cent upon the gross receipts of munitions and war supplies manufactured in our State relative to their sales to others than our Federal and State governments. The carrying on of this particular industry is permitted by our State government, assuming no small degree of hazard to the inhabitants of various sections of our State. And for the granting of such privilege, I cannot but think that to per cent of the gross receipts of such sales is an equitable levy to be made against such industries. I, therefore, urge you to give this bill such preference as your rules will permit that it may become the law of our State before our final adjournment."

CANADA PLANS NEW FARM IN NORTH COUNTRY

TORONTO, Ont.—A new demonstration farm and agricultural high school is to be opened at New Liskeard in Northern Ontario. The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, has completed final plans for the beginning of the work, says the News. Of the hundred acres secured, 70 were donated by the town of New Liskeard, and the Government purchased the balance. The construction of buildings will be proceeded with in the spring.

The latest improvements in farm buildings will be installed in those to be erected at this new institution. The best methods of farming will be carried on, and herds of the best cattle will be kept in order to encourage the farming community of the north country as much as possible.

Students at the Agricultural High School will be given practical training, and will have the use of the new farm and all the benefits of the staff of experts who will be there looking into the problems of farming in the northern country.

It is expected that work this year will be largely confined to erecting buildings, fences, and getting the land ready for fall seeding. Next year it is planned to erect a live stock and seed-judging pavilion. During the winter it will be used for putting on short courses in agriculture for adult farmers. It will also be used for the training of the students attending the school and as a gymnasium and meeting place for the people of the district.

A further development of northern agriculture is provided for by the appointment of Mr. W. R. Leslie, to take charge of the plant station at Ft. William. The purpose of the station, which will be run in connection with the jail farm at Ft. William, the prisoners doing the work, is to study plant life suitable for northern agriculture. Varieties of hardy fruits and vegetables will be secured from all parts of the world in an effort to produce fruits and vegetables that will give the best results in the northern areas. When sufficient material has been secured in this way, the station will cooperate with the district representatives, who will put the material into the hands of reliable farmers to try it out.

REAL ESTATE

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company has taken title to another large block of vacant land on Brookline Avenue and Fullerton Street, Back Bay Fens, adjoining their other purchases. There is a frontage of 115 feet on Brookline Avenue and 410 feet on Fullerton Street, containing in all 48,312 square feet of land valued for taxation at \$24,156, Elmbridge St., Newhall, 79 Milk Street, was the broker.

Papers have just gone to record, transferring title from Joseph F. Howland to Florence D. Howland, who resold to Emilie F. Coulson, a lot of land at 109 Bay State Road, Back Bay. The parcel contains 3,461 square feet and is assessed for \$13,500.

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"To fail to comply with the requirements of the Federal Defense Act at this time, simply by operation of law, withdraws all financial support and recognition by the Federal Government and leaves our State military department impotent and void. At other less critical times of the world's history, we might permit such a condition to arise relative to the military strength of our State; but in the present impending crisis of National affairs, when the war clouds are hanging ominously dark about us, I feel that I would be recreant to my trust as the executive of this great State, did I not directly call to you attention the importance of preserving the full identity of our National Guard."

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IN THE NEWTONS

The Steven C. Lowe estate, 156 Highland Street, West Newton Hill, has been sold. This property consists of a 15-room residence, garage and stable with 22,504 square feet of land, and is valued at \$1,250 per foot. The new owner will erect stores upon the land. Alford Brothers were the brokers in both sales.

The sale is reported of a lot of land on Union Street, Newton Center, directly opposite the railroad station, to Charles E. Trenholm of Belmont. The grantor was the Newton Building Trust. Lot contains 10,000 square feet, and is valued at \$1,250 per foot. The new owner will erect stores upon the land. Edwards and Byfield, John Hancock Building were the brokers,

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BACK TO YARDS" MOVEMENT URGED IN KANSAS CITY

Public School Gardener Would Utilize All Vacant Lands to Reduce High Cost of Living

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City loses more than \$2,000,000 annually by neglecting to plant potatoes on its vacant lots, says the Star. This figure is arrived at by counting the potatoes worth \$1.85 a bushel. If you count them worth \$3, the present retail price, the total loss is nearly \$3,500,000.

Twenty-four years ago Mayor Pingree of Detroit instituted the city potato patches which bore his name and endeared him to the poor of the city. Twenty years ago Kansas City followed the Detroit plan to a limited extent, with satisfactory results. Prosperity has caused Kansas City almost to forget. But now, with potatoe selling at \$3 a bushel, there is good cause for remembering, and E. R. Devigne, public school gardener, is trying to induce Kansas City people to try the "back-to-the-yard" movement.

Within the city limits are 30 square miles of unoccupied ground. Taking the average Missouri yield per acre, a total of over 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes could be grown on this land. With intensive cultivation, such as would be given small tracts, the land would yield more than the average. Other crops besides potatoes could be grown as profitably, or more so.

The "back-to-the-yard" movement, applied to Kansas City, would include not only the utilization of vacant tracts, but the growing of gardens on residence lots by persons who can find a little spare time. The pinch of high prices on food products has caused a revival of interest in the old custom of reading rainbow-hued seed catalogues. So the School Garden Association of America through local agencies is taking the opportunity to emphasize the importance of its propaganda.

The school children have absorbed much inspiration and information from the school garden movement, and the interest has spread to the parents, directly and through Parent-Teacher Associations. In Kansas City 996 acres are under cultivation in school gardens, under the direction of Mr. De Vigne. An unused opportunity for studying the movement as presented by experts will come when the School Garden Association of America meets, in connection with the department of educational Association at Kansas City, Feb. 23 and March 1 and 2.

Mr. De Vigne says that now is the time to plan for home gardens, as considerable preliminary work is necessary for certain vegetables. He believes that if people will spend less time complaining about the high cost of living and get to work on a definite program of utilizing soil resources which now go to waste, the results will be substantial.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Clarke St., Ward 18; Margaret McDaniel, Davis Watson Co.; brick garage, Blue Hill Ave., 962, Ward 21; N. E. Auto Station; brick garage.

Brookdale Rd., 67, Ward 26; M. W. Richardson, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick

Center St., 351, Ward 20; William Duff; frame dwelling.

Center St., 355, Ward 20; William Duff; frame dwelling.

North St., 275-77, Ward 5; G. Sabot; alter store and dwelling.

Washington St., 45A-49, Ward 5; R. G. Carpenter; alter store.

South St., 61; F. Bleiter; alter store and dwelling.

Hyde Park Ave., 613, Ward 21; James Campbell Est.; alter store and dwelling.

Center St., 351, Ward 20; William Duff; frame dwelling.

Center St., 355, Ward 20; William Duff; frame dwelling.

North St., 275-77, Ward 5; G. Sabot; alter store and dwelling.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Business Woman's Clothes

Just what to wear to the office every day is a problem, oftentimes, for the woman who holds a position which has an element of the social mingled with the business of it. She does not sit quietly at a desk all day, but has to meet many people who come in on various errands, and often to go to an informal luncheon or dinner direct from her work.

One New York woman, who holds an editorial position on the staff of a magazine, has been considering the problem for some time and, in solving it for herself, has begun to design her own clothes. The results have interested her friends, and delighted her.

"I do enjoy pretty clothes," she said frankly, "and I enjoy planning them. What I am trying to work out now is something both artistic and practical for the business woman to wear in her office, clothes that are beautiful but not out of place for everyday work; clothes in which she will feel well and suitably dressed, so that, no matter what she is called upon to do, she will not feel conscious of them and so uncomfortable, in any way. Take my own case. I am called on daily to meet many writers and other people before whom, for the sake of the magazine I represent, I must make a good appearance. Then, too, often I wish to go out to an informal dinner and to the theater or a concert afterwards, and there is not time to go home and change my clothes. So I find I must have something suitable to meet all those needs."

"When I began going down to the office every day, I was filled with the idea that a business woman must dress simply and I wore an exceedingly plain costume. If I had spent my time away by myself over a typewriter, that would have been quite appropriate, but, as it was, it did not suit at all and I felt neutral and drab and inefficient in it. So then I decided that the right sort of thing for me to wear was something of which I would not always be conscious. So I settled down to plan out just the right thing. Fortunately, I found a dressmaker who was both eager and able to carry out my designs."

"The first of these had a skirt of plain taupe brown crepe de chine—that is the only way I can describe the color. It was cut with long straight lines, being a short, thickset person. The upper part was cut somewhat on the order of a Chinese coat. The foundation I made of a pinky-orange silk and covered it with a taupe brown chiffon to match the skirt. This chiffon had narrow stripes of the same color, about half an inch apart. In an oriental shop one day, I discovered two bands of Chinese embroidery which suited this gown as though made especially for it. Each band was a yard long and about four inches wide. They are fastened on in the middle of the back—there is a straight panel that goes right down the center of the back with two or three tucks on each side, corresponding to the tucks down each side of the front. These bands are gathered together, where they are attached, and finished off with a Chine's tassel. They are then brought flat over the shoulders and crossed surprise fashion in front, leaving a deep V at the neck. The under piece is cut off where the two bands meet and is used for narrow bands at the wrists. The opening at the neck is filled in with chiffon, with a narrow edge of white lace next the skin. The sleeves are long, loose affairs of the chiffon over the orange silk, with narrow cuffs of the embroidery and a ruffle of the chiffon below of equal width. The skirt does not reach to the waist, but is attached to the lower edge of the coat underneath, in such a way as to preserve the loose, long lines. This gown has proved both quiet enough and yet elaborate enough, I have found, for any circumstance, and I am so comfortable and at ease in it that I promptly forgot all about the subject of clothes. Also it was not expensive."

"A most attractive warm weather gown I made along those same lines of a very thin, sheer light gray silk and cotton crepe. This is in two

pieces. The skirt is very full and is finished at the bottom with two heavy cords, about two inches apart. The blouse is cut kimono style, falling in points over the hips. There are long straight tucks from the shoulder down both back and front. A low sash is passed through buckles made of two circles of bright canary yellow worsted, with touches of black woven in and out. The ends of the sash, like the points of the straight loose kimono sleeves reaching to the elbows, the ends of the cowboy collar and the points of the blouse over the hips, are all finished with similar little cords and round balls made of the yellow and black worsted. That cowboy collar, as I call it, is made by rounding off the middle corner of a three-cornered piece of the crepe, attaching it across the back, then passing it in front in the V of the neck through more buckles of the worsted like those of the sash. This should not lie flat, but wrinkle carelessly about the neck. All the edges possible are finished off with picot stitching which adds to the light, cool effect, and means little or no dressmaking. I do not believe that any one ever had a more comfortable warm weather dress to work in. I wear a big black drooping hat with this and long black gloves."

"Another gown, made on a similar style, is of terra-cotta cotton crepe brocaded in silk. That has a full skirt, plaited, a blouse cut on these same Oriental lines, long black sleeves with a deep ruffle, and a two-piece black sash which begins high up in front, passing through slits in the blouse, and goes up over the shoulders, crosses in back and is brought around to the front again and tied loosely. Black buttons add a neat touch to each side."

"Now I am planning a gown which is going to be quite thrilling, I think. At least it will be to me. I saw the color in some chenille, and now I am hunting for it in crepe de chine, which, by the way, I find to be a most satisfactory and serviceable material. The shade I want is a curious glowing sort of green. The gown is to hang from the shoulders, in these same long lines and will be so cut that bits of brilliant Chinese blue will show through. The sash is to be of pure copper color. This is to be the most thrilling thing that I have imagined yet, if I can get the right shades. And it is such fun imagining clothes."

"You see, I do not want to look despicable; I do not wish to have the people with whom I talk always reminded of my business. All of these clothes which I have designed have served me for all the uses for which I have need of them. They are comfortable and my artist friends have been enthusiastic over them which has, of course, been gratifying. And I have not spent any more money on them than I have felt it right to spend for clothes."

Quick Cinnamon Toast

A quick way of making that cinnamon toast which is such a popular and acceptable afternoon refreshment is to use crackers instead of bread. Round crackers seem the most suitable, but, if one prefers, the square variety or the long narrow ones may be used to good advantage. Butter them, spread them out in a shallow pan and set them in the oven. When brown, sprinkle them well with a mixture of cinnamon and granulated sugar in the proportion of one part of cinnamon to two of sugar. Any kind of a plain cracker may be used. The variety known in New England as the common cracker, which splits in halves easily, is particularly good for this purpose.

A Luncheon Dish

Here is a delicious luncheon dish, if you like cheese, and it is both quickly and easily prepared. Butter slices of plain white bread, cover them with cheese cut in small pieces and sprinkle salt and paprika over this. Lay a strip or two of thinly sliced bacon over each piece of bread, according to its size, and toast in the oven.

Point de France

The making of point lace in France flourished, like many other arts and industries, during the reign of King Louis XIV, in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, and that lace, which was rich and beautiful, was designed by the great artists of the time. We read in histories, both of those days and of lace making, that Le Brun, Bally, Berain, Marot and other court painters furnished many patterns to the lace makers. And each one of these famous artists, who did not consider the making of designs for embroidery trivial in the least, or beneath his attention, had his own favorite motifs which he introduced into his work.

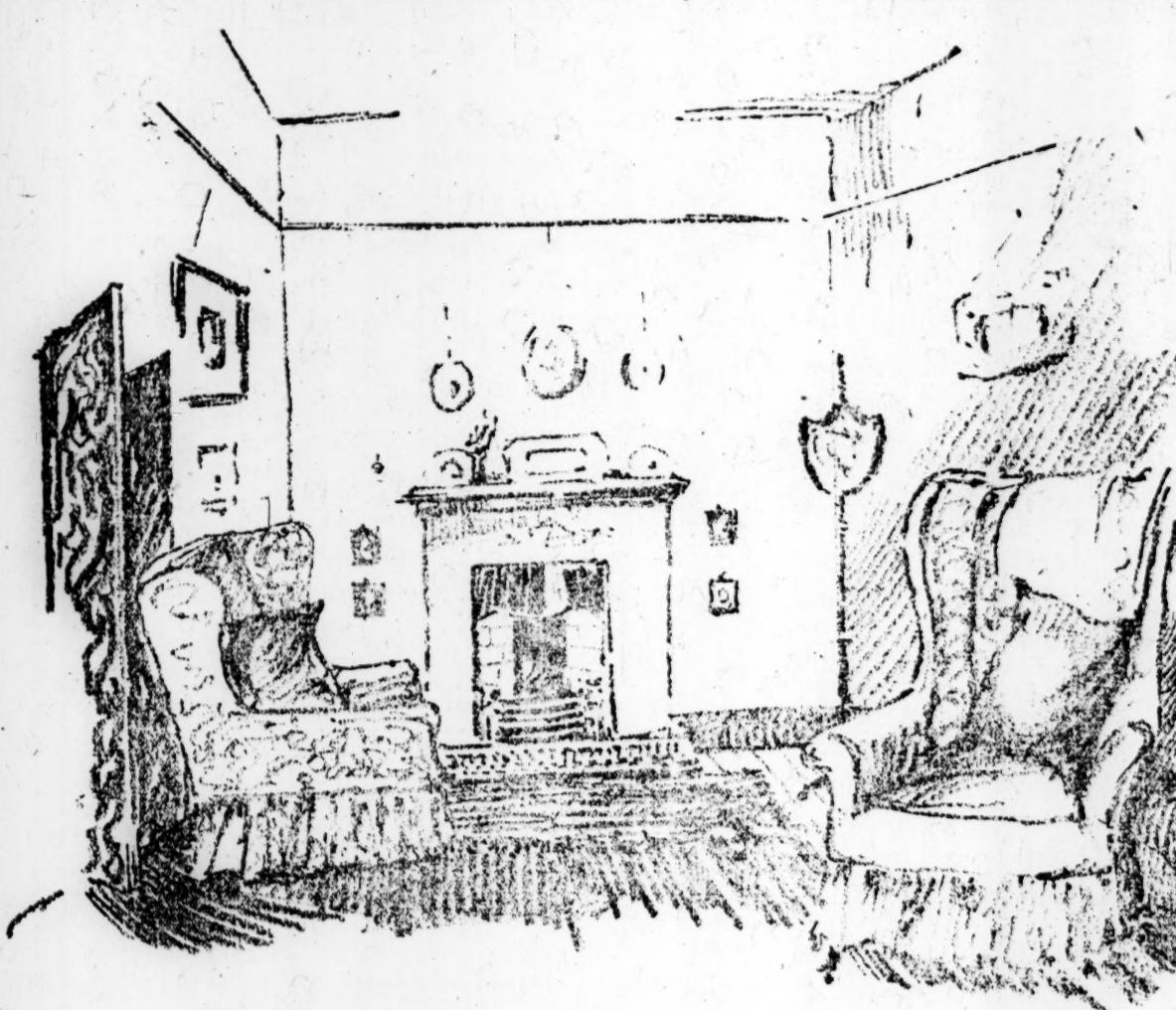
A piece of exquisite old point de France lace has recently been presented to the Metropolitan Museum in New York. This flounce, as it is called, for it is believed to have been intended for the adornment of some ecclesiastical robe is 24 inches wide and four yards long, and is considered a most perfect example of that delicate art. The design is thought to be that of the artist Berain, though experts say that it might be attributed to Francois de Cuvillier or others.

The artists of those days were fond of introducing into their designs musical instruments, trophies of all sorts, bows and arrows, ships, floral urns, the sun—and these motifs or cartouches, as they were called, helped to identify the lace. Winged sphinxes were said to be a favorite device of the painter Berain; he used it, not only in lace patterns, but also

in designs for marquetry. These winged sphinxes form the central motif or cartouche of this particular piece of lace and are worked in at regular intervals, right along through the center of the flounce. Up toward the top, one notices a chariot drawn by two horses, a triumphal car it is called, and a sort of canopy, regal in appearance, is suspended above it. This chariot, too, was a favorite motif of the court painter, Berain, and he often introduced it also into his designs for marquetry, which another now famous craftsman, Boulle, executed. Along in a line with the chariot is a ship, another favorite emblem of that period. Below the sphinxes, may be seen a row of formal trees in bloom or a floral urn with a crown supported by scrolls above it.

Near the lower edge of the flounce is the peacock, a favorite motif of the art of those times. It is said to be a device of the Montbrun family, a member of which, one Etienne Cherade, Comte de Montbrun, was secretary to the King, Louis XIV. Bowknots of floating ribbons, scrolls, masks, leaves and flowers appear in great profusion. The needlework is the finest, most delicate imaginable, exquisite in every detail.

The edge of the flounce is finished off with a rather narrow scallop with floral urns or baskets and other motifs, designed, of course, on a much smaller scale than the cartouches above, but still beautifully clear cut and distinct. The background of it all is a delicate net of hexagonal mesh, with picotting,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Transformation of a Cottage

LONDON.—Houses, like people, respond to kind treatment, and one is often surprised at the comparative ease with which apparently unpromising material can be utilized and changed by careful handling into something really attractive. Quite recently an instance of this was seen in the transformation of what was really a chauffeur's cottage in a mews, in a large English town, into a charming and practical dwelling for a small family.

It certainly did not look hopeful at first; the yellowish brick of which it was constructed and the yellow grained paint which decorated it were peculiarly ugly, and things were not improved by the discovery that the inside coloring was grayish-yellow distemper and again yellow grained paint.

However, it faced on to a good locality, it had possibilities, and the need for finding a home was urgent; so it was decided to see what could be done with it.

The front door opened directly onto a tiny stone-flagged passage, from which a little winding staircase climbed to the upper story. Two stone steps led to the only room downstairs, which had been part of the garage, but which began to look comfortable when its stone floor was covered with thick soft rugs. The staircase,

Crocheting Your Own Bag

The crocheted bags that are now such favorites are not difficult to make, according to a woman who has made large numbers of them. The original bags were made of silk in very bright colors. The greater variety of stitches to be used and the tighter the crocheting, the handsomer will be the bag, so site says.

One that she showed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was made of silk in dark green, emerald green, bright red and dark red, purple, gray and gold. Here are the directions for making one like it, which should be about 8 inches deep and 18 inches across the top.

First crochet a circle of purple about 2 inches in diameter, then upon that one row of shell or crazy stitch in gold, 1 row of emerald green, another row of gold, then 4 rows of dark red, 1 row of dark gray, 1 row of dark red, 1 row of dark gray, then 5 rows of dark red (this should be crocheted in a different stitch), 1 row of gold, 1 row of emerald green, 1 row of gold, then a band about an inch and a half (scant) wide of dark green, 2 rows of gold, another band, this time about 1 inch wide, of dark purple, then a band about 2 inches wide (no more) of bright red, 1 row of gold, 1 row of emerald green and 2 rows of gold, finishing off in a scallop.

The bag should be so crocheted that it will increase in size gradually from the beginning circle, which should be about 3 inches in diameter.

It should, however, be crocheted in spiral style but, instead, each row should be complete in itself and finished off accordingly, with an extra stitch added before beginning the next row.

The pointed end of the bag is finished off with a tassel, made as follows:

Take a button mold about 2 inches in diameter, build up the top of it with cotton to make it about 1½ inches high.

Cover it with silk like that to be used for lining the bag.

Fasten this at the top, leaving the flat bottom plain, except for spider web stitches with silk like that used on the lining.

Cover this with a crocheted piece, going around it like the bag.

Make a small circle, ½ or ¾ of an inch in diameter, of double crocheted stitches in gold.

Then make 1 row of red, also in double crocheted stitches, as in the bag, 1 row dark gray, 1 row dark red, 1 row of gold, 1 row of emerald green, 1 row of dark gray, 1 row of purple, 1 row of gold.

Before putting this crocheted cover over the button, make the fringe of odds and ends of the various silks, if you like

The New Sport Suits

Gay indeed with all the colors of the flowers of spring are the new sport suits, and the lines are, for the most part, decidedly graceful. White or a deep cream forms the foundation of many of them, and the heavy crepe-like Shantung silk is apparently one of the most popular materials.

A favorite combination is a skirt of the striped Shantung, with emerald green, rose pink, cerise, purple and orange stripes, sometimes all used together in rainbow effect, sometimes two or three colors combined on the cream-colored ground.

The coat is of the plain cream with collars, cuffs and belt of the striped silk. The large pockets at the side often are finished off with the stripes. The skirts, and coats, too, are frequently plaited down the sides, falling in straight, graceful lines.

Occasionally these skirts are finished off around the bottom with a horizontal band of the striped silk, and sometimes the coat is similarly decorated.

Another extremely popular fabric for sports clothes is Jersey, either silk or wool. White silk Jersey makes very smart suits. Skirts of black and white stripes bid fair to be great favorites. One of stripes about three inches wide, was made in box plait, the black top giving a solid black line at the belt.

A few suits are shown with the stripes arranged horizontally, but these are much less attractive and graceful in appearance than those with the vertical arrangement of stripes.

The belts are, as a rule, wide and are not infrequently finished off with sash ends. Pockets on the coats are exceedingly generous in size and are mostly external affairs, varying in shape.

The pointed style is still a favorite. One of the newest features is the bag to match the skirt, a voluminous affair of the same material attached by long cords or narrow bands of the same material, and large enough to carry sufficient sewing to keep one busy for some time.

These striped effects share the season's popularity with the more or less irregular disks of bright colors and the plaids. Suits made of plain colors are often stitched lavishly in contrasting silks.

Among the odd sport skirts, made for rougher wear, thin woolen materials in brilliant plaids appear in great profusion. Many of these are light colored, having a white ground. The is sufficient."

vividness of coloring almost equals that of the silks. A few are shown in dark colors, red and black mixtures predominating.

White serge is popular, as usual. One skirt of a very fine, light-weight quality has a border around the bottom of circles embroidered with crossed tennis racquets. There are three rows of these circles, larger at the bottom and growing smaller toward the top.

Corduroy sport skirts still retain their popularity, and are mostly made with broad belts and large pockets. They come in the usual rose, tan and blue, the rose leading in favor.

The woman who likes to put distinctive touches of hand work on her clothes has plenty of incentive for such work this year, for there are all sorts of ways in which she can make a plain sport suit into the smartest possible affair. She may use embroidery, the color being of greater importance than the design, or she may make use of stenciling or block printing; and the more unusual her design and combination of colors, the more successful will be her work. If she chooses a hat and parasol to match the suit and decorates them accordingly, she will have a complete and most up-to-date costume.

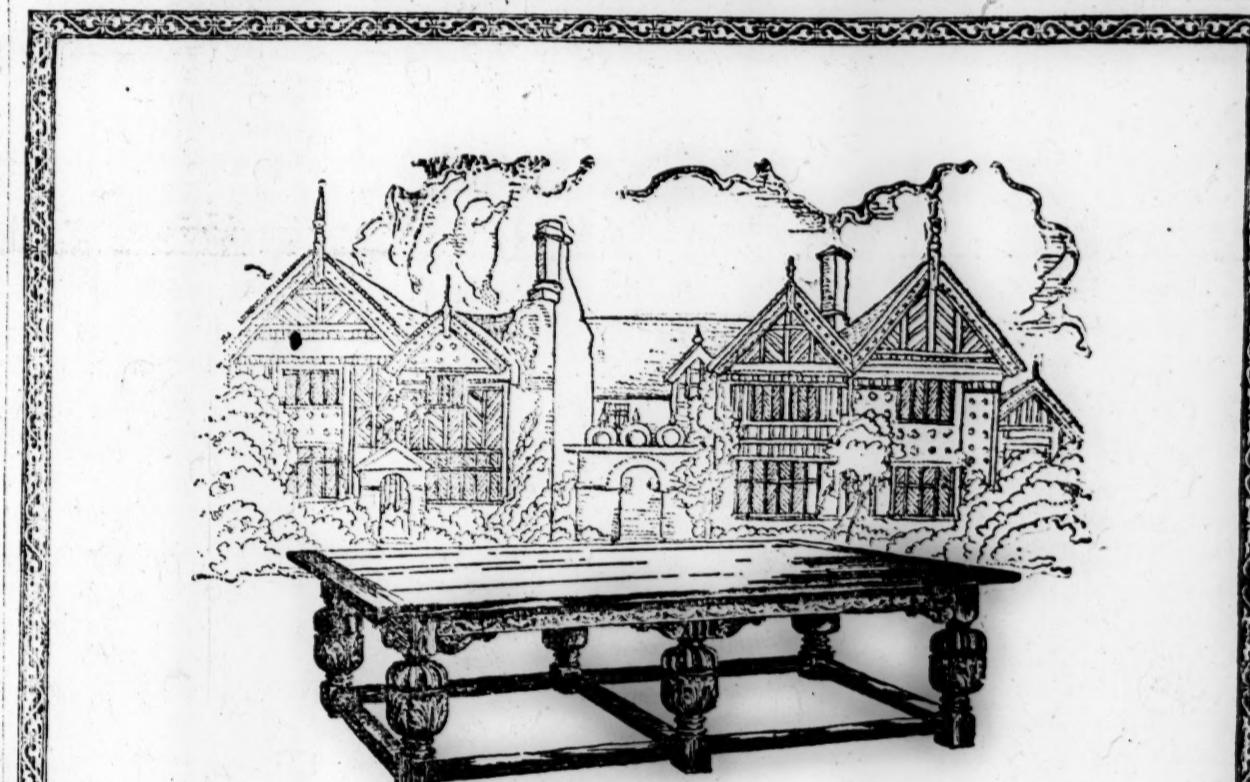
A New Sport for Women

Is discus throwing to become a popular sport for American women this year? If Mme. Melanie Kurt of the Metropolitan Opera were to have her way it would be, for she has revived that form of recreation of ancient Greece and is most enthusiastic over it.

She prefers it, however, for a summer sport on the beach. There, her bathing suit, which is cut on straight Grecian lines, the Brunhilda of the winter opera stage makes one think of a Spartan sportswoman, standing poised for action, the gleaming disk in her outstretched hand.

Also one thinks, watching her at this favorite sport of hers, of that famous Discobolus of the sculpture galleries.

"There is a bigness of movement, a sweeping grace in the actual throwing of the disk which I have not yet found in any other sport," she says, "but, of course, it is what you might call 'heroic exercise,' and a little at a time is sufficient."



An Oaken Priory Table at the Hampton Shops

PRIORY TABLES," they are often called, so representative are they of the greystone and time-worn Abbey refectories of olden times.

Probably, however, the original of the Table which you may come across in one of the Galleries of the Hampton Shops was made for the very place in the English Baronial Hall from which it came directly hitherwards.

With its ample oaken board, its decoratively bulbous legs, its carved apron, and its stretchers worn by the sturdily shod feet of succeeding generations, it will give a touch of distinction to your room such as no ordinary furniture could convey.

And it is but one of a host of similar pieces you will find at the Hampton Shops.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
New York

THE HOME FORUM

Frobisher Discovers His Bay

George Best, one of the ship's company when Frobisher discovered the bay that bears his name, kept a journal, from which the following extract is taken, as edited by Philip P. Alexander:

"Our general, Captain Frobisher, being persuaded of a new and nearer passage to Cataya than by Capo de Buono Speranza, which the Portugals yearly use, began first with himself to devise, and then with his friends to confer, and laid a plot unto them that that voyage was not only possible by the north-west, but also he could prove easy to be performed. And further, he determined and resolved with himself to go make full proof thereof, and to accomplish or bring true certificate of the truth . . . knowing this to be the only thing of the world that was yet left whereby a notable man might be made famous and fortunate. But although his will was great to perform this notable voyage . . . yet he wanted altogether means and ability to set forward and perform the same. Long time he conferred with his private friends of these secrets, and made also many offers for the performing of the same in effect unto sundry merchants of our country, above fifteen years before he attempted the same. . . . But perceiving that hardly he was hearkened unto of the merchants, which never regard virtue without sure, certain, and present gains, he repaired to the Court, and there laid open to many great estates and learned men the plot and sum of his device. And amongst many honourable minds that favoured his honest and commendable enterprise, he was specially bound and holding to the Right Honourable Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, whose favourable mind and good disposition hath always been ready to countenance and advance all honest actions with the authors and executors of the same. And so by reason of my lord his honourable countenance he received some comfort of his cause, and by little and little, with no small expense and pains, brought his cause to some perfection."

"He prepared two small barks of twenty and five-and-twenty ton apiece, wherein he intended to accomplish his pretended voyage. Wherefore being furnished with the aforesaid two barks, and one small pinnace of ten-ton burthen, having therein victuals and other necessaries for twelve months provision, he departed upon the said voyage from Blackwall, the fifteenth of June, anno Domini 1576.

"One of the barks wherein he went was named the Gabriel; and the other the Michael. . . .

"The worthy captain . . . con-

tinued his course toward the northwest, knowing that the sea at length must needs have an ending, and that some land should have a beginning at that way; and determined therefore, at the least to bring true proof what land and sea the same might be so far to the north-westwards, beyond any man that hath hitherto discovered. And the 20 of July he had sight of a high land which he called Queen Elizabeth's Foreland, after her Majesty's name. And sailing more northward along that coast, he described another foreland with a great gulf, bay or passageway, dividing as it were two main lands or continents asunder."

"Wherefore he determined to make proof of this place, to see how far that bay had continuance, and whether he might carry himself through the same, into some open sea on the back side, whereto he conceived no small hope, and so entered the same the one and twentieth of July, and passed about fifty leagues therein, having upon either hand a great main or continent. And that land upon his right hand as he sailed westward he judged to be the continent of Asia, and there to be divided from the firm of America, which lieth upon the left hand over against the same.

"This place he named after his name, Frobisher's Straits."

THE unreality of evil is not a theory which it is very much good talking about. It is, on the contrary, one essentially necessary of demonstration. When, for instance, Jesus, personifying evil after the manner of his day, declared that he abode not in the truth because there was no truth in him, he made as direct a statement of the unreality of evil as anyone could possibly desire. It was one, however, which the world did not then accept, and which it has never accepted since, for the very simple reason that, up to the time of the discovery of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy, it had never really been believed in, because no demonstration of the fact had ever been made since the first centuries. When, however, Mrs. Eddy began to destroy, and so, prove the nothingness of sin, sickness, and sorrow, for you cannot destroy that which is real, the world began again to open wide its eyes, and to ask itself what the significance of these things was.

Mrs. Eddy gave to the world an inkling of the uses of this supposition of sense of a reversal of Truth when, in a letter written from Chest-

nut Hill, on the 7th of June, 1909, in denial of some of the slanders, at that moment, prevalent with regard to her self she said: "The Cause of Christian Science is prospering throughout the world and stands forever as an eternal and demonstrable Science, and I do not regard this attack upon me as a trial, for when these things cease to bless they will cease to occur." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 143.) If the whole body of Christian Scientists would take this hint of Mrs. Eddy's, they would very soon convert the serpents in their paths into staffs to lean upon, for they would learn that there is no circumstance so affliction that it may not be turned to good account, and no lie so base that it may not be used to prove the impotence of evil and the omnipotence of Truth. That surely was what Paul meant, when he wrote to the Church in Corinth, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Now, supposing a student of Chris-

tian Science to be overwhelmed with pain, which is the most sensible course for him to pursue? To give way to self-pity, and surrender to the power of evil, or to seize the occasion to demonstrate its nothingness, and so prove the dominion of good?" The non-Christian Scientist succumbs to pain, writhes under it, and every moment convinces himself more and more of the reality and power of evil. But the student of Christian Science can positively rejoice in the experience, as, instead of succumbing, he strengthens his resistance, and prepares to continue the fight to victory. Every moment of the struggle is rife with advantage and experience, for every moment proves more and more convincingly, if the work is well done, that Christian Science provides a man with a way out of every difficulty, so that the very moments of suffering may be turned to incalculable advantage, since they cease to occur when having been proved to be nothing, they cease to be a blessing in disguise. This does not mean that it is a good thing to experience pain. But it does mean that occasion can be taken, in destroying the ignorance which pro-

duces pain, to learn more and more of the reality of the pleasures of the senses. The fact is that, logically, in order to demonstrate the unreality of physical pain, we must simultaneously admit and prove the unreality of physical pleasure.

It is the belief in and the enjoyment of these sensuous pleasures which is the very sinew of the strength of sin, to which Paul alluded. This strength, as he pointed out, lies in the law, the supposititious law which claims sin as real, and so necessarily, in spite of every effort to avoid the inevitable deduction, as an integral part of Principle. The teaching of Jesus the Christ was directed, amongst other things, to the task of overcoming this belief in the reality of evil, a reality which men were, naturally, far more ready to accept when presented to them in what they considered the joy of pleasure than in what they feared as the misery of pain. Now the only way to rouse the world out of its sleep of sensuousness, the only way in which to prove to it that this alternating belief of pleasure and pain, good and evil, life and death, is a false sense of law, is to teach it what law actually is. This Jesus did.

Whatever else may be said about law, defined, even in terms of natural science, it is that, at any rate, in which no variation ever takes place. The variations, therefore, recorded in the uncertainty of the expressions of pleasure and pain of human right and human wrong, are sufficient to prove beyond question the fact that all the phenomena produced in them are entirely ungoverned by law, and so outside of Principle. To the human senses, however, this does not appear to be the case. The human senses are mesmerized by these accepted beliefs, to such an extent that the elements of inharmony secreted in them prove, often, the most valuable factor in breaking the mesmerism. It is in just this way that the trials of the flesh continue to occur until they cease to bless by being destroyed through a better understanding of Truth, of Principle. If the world could succeed in manifesting a complete obedience to divine law, it would enter the kingdom of heaven by Science alone. As long, however, as it is deceived into accepting the law of sin as a reality, so long will it experience the suffering which results from yielding itself servant to that law, and only learn what heaven, or true harmony, is as it gains a real vision of the Christ, the law of Principle, through obedience to which the Christ, Truth, gives it victory.



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Gypsies in the Land of the Slovaks

"Everywhere there is quiet and rest and peace and a sense of life that is myriad-fold. It is early morning in the late summer," writes the Rt. Hon. W. F. Bailey in "Slaves of the War Zone."

"The sky, cleared by yesterday's rain, is brilliant, the sun has

only this moment sent its red flame

over the mountain tops, and the birds

are caroling gayly all around. Underfoot the grass is saturated with

moisture and gives forth a pungent

fragrant odor. One by one the big

blue forget-me-nots are opening their

eyes to reflect the azure of the sky.

The silvery lichen on the boulders

is drying, and the light that comes

filtering through the lofty canopy

made by the giant red-trunked pines

sparkles in crystal drops on the

huge tufts of gray moss which hangs

in festoons from branch to branch of

the pine forest, below the oaks and

birches and ashes, there is a clearing,

and from here can be seen, lying

stretched out far, far beneath, the im-

mense plains, all golden in the soft

haze mist, and behind and around tow-

ers the glorious amphitheater of the

Carpathians. There is something an-

gry and defiant about them, there is

something savage in their aspect.

Peak above peak they rear them-

selves, their lower slopes and steep

perpendicular cliff sides densely

clothed with foliage, their highest

summits bald, fierce and rugged."

"Right at the very top of one of

these mountains, thousands of feet

above the level of the sea, is a tiny

lake. Indeed, there are many lakes,

and the peasants call them the 'Eyes

of the Sea,' because of their sapphire

blueness and because they believe

that between them and the ocean there

are subterranean passages unknown

and unexplored by man. Just

where the fringe of forest ends and

merges into an upland, flower-gemmed

meadow, a tribe of Tsigane (gypsies)

are encamped. True to their instinct

they have chosen a spot where beauty

is splendid. The cluster of crazy brown-pointed tents shows no sign of occupation, when suddenly the flap door of one opens cautiously and a disheveled black head appears, followed by a second and a third and a fourth.

"Soon a straggling purple trail of smoke begins to curl upwards, and the odor of the strange delicacy mixes with the perfume of the morning.

These are the true gypsies, the tscha-

tschopen Keravaron, the race which

has no expression in their language

which signifies 'dwelt.' These are

the genuine rulers of the solitudes."

Presently a young girl . . . comes

flying with hair unbound across the

drenching meadow on her way to fill

a pitcher at the stream. So swiftly

and lightly do her slim, fleet, touch

the ground, that the gentians and

fairy grasses are scarcely vexed by

her passing. Then, all at once, but at

first very softly, rises the dawn of

music of 'Pharaoh's People.'

With the dawn of the day the gypsies

begin to stir, to move, to sing, to dance,

to play, to sing, to play, to sing, to play,

to sing, to play, to sing, to play, to sing,

to sing, to play, to sing, to play, to sing,

to sing, to play, to sing, to play, to sing,

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to sing, to play, to sing, to play, to sing,</

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Progress of the World

The early Church loved to regard itself as "the Church Militant," but throughout the centuries it looked forward to the moment when it should exchange the title for that of the Church Triumphant. Now to the Christian of these days, it is unnecessary to say, the Church never meant a building, but first and last the congregation. The Church Militant, then, was the whole body of Christians fighting the battle of Principle, the Church Triumphant the whole body of Christians established in victory. The victory of Christianity means, therefore, something far different from the establishment of a ritual; something far more comprehensive than adherence to a dogma. It means the establishment, in what men termed Christendom, of the law of Principle; it means the judging of righteous judgment, rather than the admission of the claim that might was right; it means in short the government of the people, by the people, for the people, since by no dialectic, however subtle, could it be maintained that there was one law, as it were, for Sundays and another for week days, a governing Principle to be observed when convenient, and banished to the realm of the visionary as occasion demanded.

Now, whether Christendom is aware of it or not, what is termed progress is, in its last analysis, merely the attempt to convert a theoretical Christianity into a more and more positive one. What were the institutions of chivalry, but an effort to offer some sort of protection to people crushed into the silence of despair? What was Magna Charta, but an endeavor to restrain the unlicensed power of the throne? And what was the Reformation, but a determination to free men's consciences from the bonds of ecclesiasticism? Take all the great men of the world, not merely great soldiers or statesmen, not just great artists and adventurers, but great men, in the real sense of the word. Not, that is to say, your Alexanders and Richelieus, your Raphaels and Drakes, but your Alfreds, your Luthers, and your Washingtons, and you will find what? Essentially, surely, a consistent striving to free the world, socially, politically, and always spiritually, from the bonds wrapped about it by the selfishness and tyranny of the human mind. In other words to insist on government of the people, for the people, by the people.

If any persons imagine that the changes wrought between the establishment of the institutions of chivalry and the Twentieth Century, were the result of a policy of peace at any price, if they imagine, that is to say, that the militancy of the Church, groping blindly towards better things was a militancy of sermon, they are egregiously mistaken. I come not, declared the founder of the Christian religion, to bring peace, but a sword. If anyone decides that Christianity demands an assertion of peace at any price, he will probably discover that he will pay the price without obtaining the peace. To be consistent such a person must adopt the teaching of George Fox, but in doing this he will find that it is impossible to draw a distinction between the private act of Cain and the public acts of Louis XIV: indeed, if there is a balance of right it is assuredly on the side of Cain. There was no question at all of this in the minds of the knights-errant: the man who fought "the year of battles" was the man who won the title of "protector of the poor"; the Barons were equally sure that the seals on the Great Charter were just as durable as the edges of their swords; the echo of Luther's hammer on the door of Wittenberg Church was the Thirty Years' War; and the Declaration of Independence was confirmed at Saratoga and Yorktown. This does not mean in any way that fighting is either right or desirable, but it does mean that the great men in every age, the men who have loathed fighting beyond everything, have recognized that the Church Militant, which is nothing more or less than the body of people seeing Principle most clearly, and striving to realize their inspiration, has frequently been compelled by the material conditions in which it has found itself embedded to resort to war, as the less of two evils.

The free institutions of England emerged, perhaps for the first time, from those days when Alfred the Great, through war and struggle, first welded English thought into a love of something better than the ideals the Danes strove to subject it to. The liberties of England grew from the parchment to which the Barons made John affix his seal, in the Island of Runnymede. The determination to prevent men from worshiping as they liked exploded in the convulsion of the Thirty Years' War, whilst the effort to compel the New World to travel in the footsteps of the Old World was destroyed in Boston Harbor and on the ramparts of Yorktown. Of course all these things might have been done, had human nature been different, without the horrors of war, but human nature at peace is not so devoid of horrors as the world might think, as witness the whole story of the struggle for economic emancipation. The slave trade of the Southern States of America and the West India Islands is, by no means, the only form of economic slavery which the world has had to face, and the factory and the mine have not always been so very many degrees superior in civilization to the plantation.

All of this only proves that the ways of Principle are mysterious to the man who does not fully understand it. There is no question at all that horrible beyond words as the titanic struggle of today may be, there is emerging from it a truer sense of liberty, and a clearer sense of Principle amongst the peoples engaged in it. The old mercenary army of the Middle Ages, engaged to fight in the hope of the spoils, has given place to the nations in arms. These nations in arms are in no hurry to do what the mercenary soldier was content and willing to do. They are fighting, not because they wish

to fight, but in spite of their detestation of fighting. They are fighting, in short, because their duty presents itself to them in that way, and they are learning, in the trenches, a denial of self which is bound to be a great asset in the reconstruction which must follow. Of course if the world knew enough of Principle to overcome itself without fighting, the Church Triumphant might have proclaimed its victory without passing through the initial stage of the Church Militant. But the greatest mistake the philosopher of today can make is to dismiss the self-surrender and self-sacrifice of millions of men as the mere debauch of animality. When they brought to Pope Leo, surrounded by all the luxury and learning of the Vatican, the news that an Augustinian canon had taken his life in his hands, and had nailed the famous theses to Wittenberg Church door, he dismissed the whole incident, with a contemptuous shrug, as the drunken folly of a German monk. The temptation to dismiss anything that makes a man uncomfortable, or anything that is likely to disturb the pleasantness of sensuous surroundings as the natural sin of the person engaging in it, may be intense, but the consequences of doing so may be disastrous as they proved to be to Leo X.

That is the great lesson of the war of today, and, if men are wise, that is what they will learn from the horror of the occasion. The more thoroughly they learn this lesson the better for humanity, and the nearer the time when the government of the people, for the people, by the people, will be secured.

The Business Situation Reviewed

SINCE the war began there has been a remarkable increase in the world's supply of money. How much farther this inflation will go depends almost altogether on the duration of the war. The condition is having a marked effect upon the economic status of every country, and, even should hostilities end soon, it is likely to be some time before things will again be in a normal state. This monetary expansion has very largely to do with the high prices of commodities. The buying power of money has declined, and to a far greater extent in Europe than anywhere else. It is estimated that the paper currency of the fourteen more important European countries has expanded from \$6,750,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000, to say nothing of the coining of silver and other metal. During the war period the monetary supply of the United States has increased from \$3,419,000,000 to \$4,500,000,000, or about 30 per cent.

The war has had the effect of encouraging the invention and manufacture of labor-saving machinery, to a very great extent, in the United States. European nations, however, by force of circumstances, have been compelled to set the pace in methods of efficiency, and it is safe to assume that, when peace is restored, the industrial world will, in some respects, be generations ahead of where it was when the war began. All neutral peoples will be obliged to measure their abilities with those now at war, and the result will evidently be a wonderful economic saving. This saving should help in the restoration of the devastated sections, and in enabling the countries of Europe to take care of the burden of debt.

Should the United States become involved in war, it would mean a still greater demand for money, and a consequent further monetary expansion. A large bond issue is necessary, anyway, since expenditures already planned will require the raising of several hundred million dollars, and should the United States actively engage in hostilities it would probably mean billions of dollars of expenditure in a very short time. That the country is amply able to finance a great war, however, there is no doubt.

At no time in its history has the United States been in a stronger financial position, or better prepared industrially for war. The greatest obstacle is that of insufficient transportation facilities, for it is believed that, with the enormous demands that would be made on them by the Government, the railroads would be unable to meet the present extraordinary commercial requirements. The congestion of freight, which has been the cause of much embarrassment in recent months, is, however, being gradually relieved, and it is hoped that such conditions never again will be experienced.

Federal Reserve Board Sees Light

ON NOVEMBER 27 last the United States Federal Reserve Board issued, through the medium of the press, a most surprising and disturbing statement of its position with respect to the purchase, by American financiers and banks, of short-term treasury notes of the United Kingdom, opposing the introduction and encouragement of this form of security. This action was taken on the ground, first, that the notes were not necessary, since other expedients were at hand to prevent the large importations of gold from becoming a danger; and, second, that the banks should pursue a policy of keeping themselves liquid and not lock up their funds in long-term obligations which, either by contract or through force of circumstances, would have, in the aggregate, to be renewed until normal conditions returned.

In essence, this statement was apparently an attack upon the soundness of the credit of Great Britain and the allies of that nation. Although those members of the Reserve Board responsible for the issuance of the "warning" were particular to say that it was not intended to reflect upon the soundness of the securities of any country with which the United States was carrying on financial transactions, yet there seemed to be no confusion, on the part of the public, as to the influence, motive, and expectation behind the move.

The action of the Reserve Board was openly and roundly criticized as a gratuitous and wanton affront to a nation that had always been the best customer of the United States, and was so still; that had never defaulted in its obligations to any creditor, and that, according to all the rules of international commerce, and all the traditions of international comity, was entitled to such accommodation as it was likely to ask.

The British Treasury, which had arranged for the issuance of the notes through the banking house of J. P.

Morgan & Co., immediately withdrew them. The Reserve Board, finding that it had gone counter to public sentiment, undertook to explain once more that its warning was intended to protect American banks and investors, and not to reflect upon the credit of any foreign country. This did not make matters any better. Later, still another explanation was deemed necessary; but this also, fell short of meeting the requirements of the case. The board had not stopped at merely giving unasked advice, on foreign loans, to the banks technically within its jurisdiction; it had counseled the private investor to proceed with great care in buying war loans, particularly in the case of those "unsecured," leaving the mischievous inference that the British Treasury short-term paper would be of the latter class. Something more than juggling with words and terms was necessary in order to set the matter right.

Yet another statement from the Reserve Board, issued last Thursday night, and intended to remove a "misunderstanding" of its attitude, still lacks something of the quality of frankness; but, after striving in various ways to unsay what it never should have said, while subjecting itself to as little humiliation as possible, and failing in the attempt, this body finally comes to the point as follows:

The board did not, of course, undertake to give advice concerning any particular loan. It desires, however, to make clear that it did not seek to create an unfavorable attitude on the part of American investors toward desirable foreign securities, and to emphasize the point that American funds available for investment may, with advantage to the country's foreign trade and the domestic economic situation, be employed in the purchase of such securities.

In other words, instead of being a risky or a perilous thing, the board is now convinced, investment in foreign securities will be to the advantage of the country's foreign trade. The board reluctantly, yet virtually, admits that it made a stupendous blunder in practically "warning" American investors not to buy the securities of Great Britain. The confession is a step toward reparation, but it has been too long delayed for the good of United States industry and trade. Orders amounting to many millions of dollars have, because of the "warning," been diverted from United States manufacturers. The loss is irreparable. But this will not be long regretted. What the United States could least afford was to have fastened upon it a stigma of sordidness, inflicted by one of its official agencies, evidently dominated, for the time being, by alien influence.

"Euphues"

JOHN LYLY'S "Euphues" is a remarkable book. No doubt the reader who buys it today, in all the glory of its recently issued "new edition fully annotated," may be inclined to put it down, after an hour or so, filled with wonder that it should, even more than 300 years ago, have had such a vogue in England. He can, however, hardly fail to be attracted by its quaint elegance and the captivating charm of its rhythm. He may be inclined, perhaps, to do more than echo Sir Philip Sydney's querulous complaint against this

Talking of beasts, birds, fishes, flies,
Playing with words and idle similes.

But then he should remember that Sir Philip Sydney, himself, by the way, largely influenced, though he would have repudiated the charge with scorn, by John Lyly's work, refused to take the author of "Euphues" as he desired to be taken. John Lyly determined to do the unprecedented thing. He never took kindly to the ordinary studies of the university. Indeed, during his sojourn at Magdalen College, Oxford, it is authoritatively recorded of him that "his genius being naturally bent to the pleasant paths of poetry (as if Apollo had given him a wreath of his own bays without snatching or struggling) did in a manner neglect academical studies." So when it began to come to him that he had something to say and could say it, Lyly determined to address himself to "the gentlewomen of England." Such a thing was quite unheard of, and when John Lyly declared gayly, to all who cared to listen, that he would rather see his books "lie shut up in a lady's casket than open in a scholar's study," he caused no little flutter in the dovecotes of literary England. It was just such a flutter, however, that Lyly rejoiced to bring about, and he gave his critics no rest.

"Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit," published in 1578, was followed two years later by "Euphues and His England." The plot of the books is, of course, simple enough. It tells how Euphues, the hero, "preferring fancy before friends, and this present humor before honor to come," travels to Italy, and there falls in love with the lady already betrothed to his friend Philautus. The lady ultimately discards them both for a more favored suitor, and Euphues and Philautus are drawn together again "by a common affliction." All this is made the occasion for endless conversations, and well-nigh interminable correspondence, on all the subjects under heaven. In "Euphues and His England," the two friends come to England, and make slow progress from Dover to Canterbury and from Canterbury to London, writing and talking all the while. Once in London, Euphues lays himself out for further wonderful excursions into the realms of fancy.

It was, however, the style of it all, which made "Euphues" like some new, and outlandish comet trailing across the sky of Sixteenth Century literature. Lyly aimed at artificiality. He set himself to create a superfine style of writing, and, on almost every page, he exhausts possibilities in the nice balancing of phrases, and in perfectly endless chains of antitheses. "The freshest colors, soonest fade, the keenest Razor soonest toucheth his edge, the finest cloth is soonest eaten with the Moths, and the Cambric sooner stayned than the coarse Canvas." So it goes on. Yet it was received with rapture, and quickly became a new tongue. Everybody who would be anybody strove to imitate "Euphues" in the manner of speech; so much so, indeed, that many years afterwards the publisher, Edward Blount, recalling the astonishing enthusiasm with which it was greeted, wrote of John Lyly: "Oblivion shall not so trample on a son of the Muses, and such a son as they called their darling. Our nation are in his debt for a new English which he taught them. 'Euphues and his England' began

first that language. All our ladies were then his scholars, and that beauty in Court, who could not parley Euphues as little regarded, as she which, now there, speaks not French." The trick wore out, of course, and, by the close of the reign of James I, Euphues had become a "dead language." It had, however, a lasting effect on English literature. Lyly found many imitators, whilst many of those who, like Sir Philip Sydney, affected greatest contempt for his style, none the less were considerably influenced by it. "Perhaps, indeed," says one famous critic, "our language is, after all, indebted to this writer and his Euphues for not a little of its present euphony."

Notes and Comments

AUTOMOBILE manufacturers of the United States do not purpose allowing a serious matter, such as railway traffic congestion, to interfere with their business, if they can help it. When the big freight tie-up first began to look formidable, automobile makers faced a prospective loss running into many millions of dollars, because, apparently, they could not secure deliveries. Not until then did it occur to them that, if an automobile was worth anything at all, it should be able to deliver itself. And now what is known to the trade as the "drive-away" has been inaugurated. The cars leave the factory and arrive at their destination under their own power. A drove of sixty-two cars was recently sent from Cleveland to Chicago in this way. It is expected that the "drive-away" will become a fashionable thing during the coming summer.

THE liquor interests must often desire to be saved from their friends. In England, recently, a defender of the liquor business, in his desire to correct certain statements as to the cost to the country of the traffic, declared that "the closest estimate of all materials used annually for brewing and distilling, at the present time, is: for brewing, 955,000 tons, and for distilling spirits for beverages, 370,000 tons; a total of 1,325,000 tons. The coal consumption for the same purpose is about 500,000 tons a year." In any country these figures would be bad enough; but, in a country which has had to place its food supply under Government control, they constitute one of the most convincing arguments for complete and immediate prohibition which has yet been advanced.

PERHAPS the most significant commentary on that part of the statement which relates to coal is afforded by a news item, which appeared at about the same time in the same paper. This item recorded that nearly 2000 school children, in a certain Welsh town and its surrounding villages, had to be given a holiday "as the result of the schools being closed on account of a shortage of coal." No doubt the children did not mind, but that does not affect the significance of the fact.

IT HAS been the conviction of even the most conservative people of the United States, and the boast of "spellbinders" in campaigns, that when the people are confronted by a condition that is wrong, they meet and overcome it, quickly and effectively. If this is so, now is their time. A recent educational survey of the State of New York shows 600,000 aliens who cannot read or write the English language, and 525,000 who are unable to read or write any language. It is shown that illiteracy is increasing in New York, and also in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, and California. It is proposed that the educational system be expanded to meet this condition. In the mean time, why not extend the literacy test, recently imposed by Congress upon persons seeking entry, to those already in the country, making the ability to read and write the English tongue a condition precedent to the right to vote?

THE capacity of certain organs of public opinion for making their facts suit their fancies is illustrated in the effort to identify Japan as the cause of the proposed rupture of political relations between Pekin and Berlin. Voluminous articles have appeared in certain quarters, to the effect that Tokio practically ordered the Government of Pekin, at the point of the sword, to sever its relations with the Kaiser's Government. As a matter of fact whatever advice has been tendered to Pekin, on the subject, has been tendered by the whole body of the Allies, acting in concert. But this fact, of course, would not have suited either the fancies, or the interests of the originators of the other version.

CARRYING out the program of Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois, the Legislature of that State has passed a consolidation bill, that is, a bill for the consolidation of offices, which wipes out more than eighty bureaus, commissions, and boards that had been growing up for years through the duplication of offices. Consolidation as opposed to multiplication of offices will, it is easy to see, make for economy in public administration, and for a reduction of taxes. It might be in order to say that Illinois has no copyright on the reform, and does not desire to monopolize it.

NEBRASKA has not yet taken up the idea of consolidation as a means of relieving the strain on its treasury, but it has entered upon another reform equally promising and equally commendable. It has decided to discourage, and practically to discontinue, the junket. The junket is a little affair arranged by State officials and State legislators when they feel like going on an excursion at the expense of the public. To obtain authority for making the trip, with per diem, mileage, and incidentals, it is, of course, always necessary to discover something that ought to be inquired into. Nebraska is going to carry on investigations, hereafter, in accordance with a more businesslike method.

THE good old custom of bringing indictments against manipulators of coal prices at the close of the winter clings to the agencies of the law in the United States as does woodbine to a waterspout. And the result is invariable. The price of coal goes down, a very little, for the following summer, when the great majority of the people are not using that commodity.